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ARTICLES TO READ IN

THE APRIL MAGAZINES.

The following Contributions, appearing in the **THREE MAGAZINES** *for* **APRIL**, *are selected as especially interesting and worthy of perusal.*

THE QUIVER, for APRIL.

Bishop Oxenden's Address to Young Men.
London Children in Green Lanes and Fields.
Dr. Stoughton on the Songs of Heaven.
The Rev. P. B. Power on the Footsteps of Obedience.
New Hymn Tune by the Organist of the Temple.
The Rev. W. M. Statham on the Hesling of Division.
The Life of a Country Minister in Scotland.
How Francke's Institutions were Established by Prayer.
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INTO A LARGER ROOM.
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Mr. Thos. Burt, M.P., on the Tyneside Collier.
One who has Served in the Ranks on "The Life of a Private Soldier in Times of Peace."
Colour Blindness.
THE FAMILY PARLIAMENT—Social Par-liaments—Question IV. Should we send our Girls to Boarding-school? Voting Paper.
What to Wear: Chit-Chat on Dress.
Gardening in April.
The Gatherer: Notes on New Inventions and Discoveries.
SERIAL STORIES:—
NO PROOF.
RALPH RAEBURN'S TRUSTEESHIP.

*** *All who wish to Vote on the Question,* **"ARE EARLY MARRIAGES UNTHRIFTY?"** *will find in this April Part a Voting Paper, specially issued for the purpose, which, it is particularly requested, may be returned to the Editor on or before April 11th.*

LITTLE FOLKS, for APRIL.

The Comical Doings of a Conger Eel.
The Story of a Famous Prince.
The Children and the Rainbow. Complete Story.
The Story of the Nobleman's Son.
"Buy a Broom?" or, the Doctor's Clemency.
What Happened to an Umbrella.
Hetty's Request.
Cut and Polished: a Visit to the Lapidary.
Trembledom: a Fanciful Story of Fear.
About the "American Leopard."
The Strength of Insects.
Capturing a Shark.
The Snake-Charmers of the East.
Pages for Very Little Folk—Music—Our Little Folks' Own Page—Prize Puzzle Competition—The "Little Folks" Crayon-book Competition.
SERIAL STORIES:—
(1) **MR. BURKE'S NIECES.**
(2) **LITTLE QUEEN MAB.**

The "Little Folks" Humane Society.—NOTICE.—*The* APRIL PART *contains the* SECOND LIST OF OFFICERS AND MEMBERS—*Prize Essays—Prize Poems—List of Honour, and particulars of the Prize Story Competition for April.*

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CONTENTS:

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BILOCHISTAN, OUR LATEST ACQUISITION.

FENIANISM—ITS FORCE AND ITS FEEBLENESS. BY AN EX-MEMBER OF THE FENIAN DIRECTORY.

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THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.—This Evening, at 7.15, ROBINSON CRUSOE: Messrs. Arthur Roberts, Harry Jackson, Harry Nicholls, James Fawn, John D'Auban, Charles Lauri, jun., De Voy, Le Clerq, &c.; Mesdames Fanny Leslie, Amalia, D'Auban, Sisters Mario, DeVere, &c.

THEATRE ROYAL HAYMARKET.—This Evening, at 8, OURS.

ADELPHI. — This Evening, at 8, TAKEN FROM LIFE. At 7.45, MY TURN NEXT.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—This Evening, at 7.45, ROMEO AND JULIET. Romeo, Mr. Henry Irving; Juliet, Miss Ellen Terry.

ROYAL PRINCESS'S THEATRE.—This Evening, THE LIGHTS O' LONDON. To be preceded, at 7, by A PHOTOGRAPHIC FRIGHT.

GAIETY THEATRE, STRAND.—To-night, at 7.15, OH! THOSE GIRLS. At 8.30, THE FORTY THIEVES.

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—This Evening, at 8, MEDUSA. At 8.30, THE SQUIRE.

ROYAL STRAND THEATRE.—Every Evening, at 8, MANOLA. Preceded, at 7.15, by PARADISE VILLA.

PRINCE OF WALES'S THEATRE.—This Evening, at 7.50, THE MARBLE ARCH. At 8.40 THE COLONEL.

GLOBE THEATRE.—This Evening, at 7.40, MANKIND.

VAUDEVILLE THEATRE, Strand.—At 7.30, ON AN ISLAND. At 8, THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.

OPERA COMIQUE.—This Evening, at 7.50, MOTHER-IN-LAW. Followed by VULCAN (Burlesque).

ROYAL COURT THEATRE.—This Evening, at 8, MY LITTLE GIRL. At 8.45, THE MANAGER.

ROYALTY THEATRE.—This Evening, at 9.30, PLUTO; or LITTLE ORPHEUS AND HIS LUTE. At 7.30, TEN MINUTES FOR REFRESHMENT. At 8.15, MEG'S DIVERSION.

ROYAL COMEDY THEATRE.—This Evening, at 8, THE MASCOTTE. At 7.30, SEEING FROU FROU.

ALHAMBRA THEATRE.—This Evening at 8, the grand spectacular fairy opera, BLACK CROOK. Music by Mr. Fred Clay and Mons. G. Jacobi.

CRITERION THEATRE.—This Evening, at 8, RUTH'S ROMANCE. At 8.45, FOURTEEN DAYS.

TOOLE'S THEATRE (late Folly).—This Evening, at 7.30, HESTER'S MYSTERY. At 8.30, AUNTIE. Conclude with THE BIRTHPLACE OF PODGERS.

SAVOY THEATRE.—This Evening, at 8.30, the new æsthetic opera, PATIENCE. Preceded by, at 8, MOCK TURTLES.

AVENUE THEATRE.—This Evening, at 8.10, MADAME FAVART. Preceded, at 7.10, by THE GENIUS.

NEW SADLER'S WELLS.—This Evening, MADCAP VIOLET.

SURREY THEATRE.—THIS EVENING at 8, GREEN LANES OF ENGLAND. Preceded, at 7.30, by CHOPSTICKS AND SPIKINS.

NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, Bishopsgate.—This Evening, CARL ROSA OPERA COMPANY.—MIGNON. Monday, Mr. W. S. Gilbert's ENGAGED.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Week ending April 1.

Tuesday—Comedy, THE MANAGER, by the Court Theatre Company, under the direction of Mr. J. Clayton. Wednesday—Lecture by Dr. Zerffi, "Scholasticism." Lecture by Professor Silvanus Thompson, B.A.D.S., "The Electric Transmission of Power." Thursday—Comedy, SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL, by the Vaudeville Company. Saturday—Saturday Concert (Conductor, Mr. August Manns).

DAILY—International Electric Exhibition. Palace Lighted Every Evening by Various Systems of Electric Light. Skating Rink. Panorama, painted by M. Philippoteaux (admission one shilling). Orchestral Concerts (Conductor, Mr. August Manns). Organ (Mr A. J. Eyre). &c., &c.

Admission to Palace, Monday to Friday, One Shilling Saturday, Half a Crown, or by Season Ticket.

ALEXANDRA PALACE.—SATURDAY EVENING OPERA, Flotow's MARTHA, 7.15. Full Band, Chorus, and Ballet. Conductor, Mr. Meyer Lutz. Note.—CAMELLIA SHOW. ALEXANDRA PALACE SEASON TICKETS, Half-a-Guinea, admitting six months from day of purchase, this including GRAND OPENING FETE, April 22, when Mdme. CHRISTINE NILSSON will appear; Three other Music Festivals, Grand Flower Shows, Archery Fête, 150 Dramatic Performances, Rose Show, 12 Race Days, Sheep Dog Trials, Operas, American Trotting Meetings, Pedestrian Meetings, some important Exhibitions, Promenade Concerts, Bicycle Meetings, Al-Fresco Concerts. Quarterlies, 6s.; monthlies, 3s.: children half-price.

ROYAL AQUARIUM.—The Palace of Amusement.—Open 12, close 11.30. Grand Attractions. Everything Free. 2.0, 3, and 8, Grand Unrivalled Variety Entertainment. A Host of Novelties. Produced on a scale of unexampled magnificence.—NOTICE.—All Extra Charges are now abolished, and the price for admission to One and All Entertainments is One Shilling.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.—The French Senate has passed the Compulsory Education Bill, substantially in the form in which it was sent up by the Chamber, but some new amendments remain to be discussed.

The anniversary of the Commune was celebrated in several French provincial towns on Sunday; but no disorders occurred, notwithstanding that several Socialistic journals had done their utmost by inflammatory articles to excite the passions of the mob. The *Droit Social*, a revolutionary journal published at Lyons, thus attempted, in its number of Saturday last, to improve the occasion :—

The Communists made several important mistakes. Instead of burning the Hôtel de Ville and the Government storehouses, they ought on the very first day to have set fire to all the churches and chapels. They were, however, right in doing away with the Vendôme Column, a work that will have to be repeated. Their great blunder of all was to leave intact the milliards of the Bank of France; they should not have permitted their prejudices and the vain wish to pass for honest men to lead them to respect capital produced by robbing the working classes. Convinced as we are of the necessity of a thorough and radical change, we summon the people to stir for themselves when the day of revolution shall dawn; let all religious edifices be consigned to the flames; let the people seize and appropriate the money, machinery, and soil, which is by right their own, and let them remorselessly and promptly shoot down the very first man who dares to impose upon them any sort of authority.

It is stated that the Minister of the Interior has requested the Prefect of the Rhone to institute proceedings against the publishers of the above effusion.

Several committees met on Wednesday. The Concordat Committee, by 19 to 3, pronounced for the maintenance of the Concordat, but showed a leaning for legislation providing penalties for infringements of it by Bishops or priests. M. Léon Say informed the committee on the sale of the unartistic Crown jewels that the Government contemplated a public sale at the Trocadéro or some other public building.

The Benedictine Monastery at Solesmes (the Sarthe) was closed by the authorities on Tuesday, the seven or eight inmates allowed to remain fifteen months ago as caretakers having gradually been augmented till the establishment was virtually reconstituted. A week's grace was allowed them for reducing their numbers to the assigned limit, but they flatly refused to do so. Several other monasteries are threatened with the like severity in case of recusancy.

The dispersion of the Benedictines was effected by fifty gendarmes, a detachment of the Line being stationed outside. The door had to be forced and the monks dragged from the chapel where they were chanting. The Abbot was removed last, and knelt in prayer outside the door, after which he informed the Prefect that he had incurred excommunication. According to the clerical papers, Solesmes was the monastery in which M. de Freycinet passed some time about twenty years ago, when apparently on the eve of conversion to Catholicism; and though he left it still a Protestant, he corresponded long afterwards with the Abbot, presenting also to the monastic library his pamphlet on the water supply of Paris.

The Emperor William's birthday was celebrated here on Wednesday evening by a banquet at the Hôtel Chatham, presided over by Baron von Thielmann, Chargé d'Affaires, in the absence of Prince Hohenlohe. Colonel von Bülow, Military Attaché of the German Embassy here, has been appointed, on the occasion of the Emperor's birthday Commander of the 3rd Regiment of the Lancers of the Guard. His successor, it is expected, will be Lieutenant-Colonel Guillaume, at present Military Attaché at Rome.

M. Jules Ferry, in a circular to the Prefects on gymnastic teaching in schools, which has now become obligatory, states that all the elementary schools have been provided with a manual designed for boys and girls respectively; that apparatus has been presented to all schools applying for it; that since 1879 more than 600 diplomas of professor of gymnastics have been granted; and that even the most modest primary schools have had a number of guns placed at the disposal of the boys for practice in shooting—a preparation for their future military service.

Three theatres were, on Tuesday, closed at Marseilles for non-compliance with the orders as to precautions against accident.

M. Gambetta was on Wednesday morning one of the witnesses to the civil marriage of M. Gustave Isambert, editor of the *République Française*, with Mdlle. Neubauer, niece of M. Ferdinand Dreyfus, Deputy.

Interesting finds of Roman remains continue to be made in the neighbourhood of Metz. A large number of coins, earthenware vases, a little heathen altar, three small iron knives, and other things were recently dug up, and the last discovery has been the base wall of a Roman tower, 60ft. in diameter.

The Paris correspondent of the *Standard*, telegraphing on Monday night, says :—

An attempt is made to minimise the significance of the visit to Paris of the new Austrian Ambassador to the Court of Russia. We are told that it has no other object than the settlement of the Danube navigation difficulty. That such is the pretext is quite possible. But in diplomatic circles much greater importance is attached to it. In point of fact, it is no secret that both at Vienna and Berlin the constant series of visits of certain military and political personages, known to be conversant with the views and designs of General Ignatieff, to Paris have excited no little suspicion. General Ignatieff is not in the habit of restricting himself to the regular channels of diplomacy. The routine of the Foreign Office is left to the charge of M. de Giers and the regularly accredited agents; but it is through the unaccredited agents, male and female, that the really important work is cut out and prepared, if not actually perfected. Count Wolkenstein will, therefore, probably take an early opportunity of acquainting these political leaders, with whom General Skobeleff and other distinguished Russians have been having interviews, of the very mysterious character of the mutual engagements between Germany and Austro-Hungary, in which engagements the participation of Italy and Turkey may be regarded as a matter of certainty. Of course, nothing could be further from the intentions of the Cabinets of Berlin and Vienna than to give any offensive appearance to this communication, the chief object of which would be to make French politicians aware that an alliance with Russia would involve a risk unattended by any compensating advantage.

That an alliance between Russia and France has been concluded, or is likely to be concluded, is not to be supposed; but it would be mere affectation of ignorance to deny that France is at present on more friendly terms with Russia than with any other Continental Power.

Telegrams state that the Queen passed last Saturday morning in the gardens of the Châlet des Rosiers, gathering flowers, accompanied by the Princess Beatrice and Lady Churchill. Her Majesty is delighted and astonished at the beauty of the country and the mildness of the temperature. The King and Queen of Saxony visited the Queen during the day. Her Majesty's ironclad *Inflexible* has arrived, and will remain stationed off the coast during the Queen's stay. Her Majesty paid a visit at 4.30 p.m. to the Château d'Orengo, at Mortola. On Sunday the Queen did not go out, but Princess Beatrice paid a visit to the Queen of Saxony. Prince Leopold arrived from England in the evening. A service of police, consisting of fourteen gendarmes, two brigadiers, and a lieutenant, has arrived at Mentone from Paris. Stringent orders have been given to prevent any approach to the châlet, and before the arrival of the Queen a cordon of police surrounded the villa.

ITALY.—The celebrated Antonelli will case, which, it was thought, had been disposed of long ago, is likely again to occupy public attention. It will be remembered that at the commencement of the trial in 1877 the counsel for the defendants, the Counts Antonelli, advanced the objections—first, that neither the testimony of those witnesses which, on account of their age and infirmity, had been taken by the Court *a futurâ memorid*, nor that of any of the other witnesses whom the counsel for the Countess Lambertini, the plaintiff, were prepared to bring forward, could be legally admitted; and, secondly, that the Countess, being in possession of a legitimate *status*, had no right to prove that she was an illegitimate or rather a sacrilegious child. Upon these questions incidental to the main issue the various courts have in turn given judgment for the defendants, until finally, the Court of Cassation, after a discussion lasting for three days, has now reversed the previous sentences and decided that testimony regarding the paternity of the plaintiff should be admitted and heard in support of her case, and that she has the right to prove the fraud which she asserts exists in the register of her baptism.

The Marquis de Noailles, French Ambassador to the King of Italy, went on Monday morning in state to the Quirinal to present his letters of recall.

A singular case of housebreaking has occurred at the Villa Borghese. A few nights ago some persons unknown scaled the boundary wall, and after breaking through the iron grating of one of the ground floor windows, succeeded in carrying off a bronze statue, one mètre in height, of Geta, the brother of Caracalla, which, together with its pedestal, was worth 60,000f., and a marble statuette of Jupiter, of little value. The former was found with the arms and legs broken in consequence of its having been lifted to the top of the boundary wall and droppd upon the road on the other side. Apparently the burglars had also attempted to make off with two magnificent vases, but found the weight of them too great. After three days' active search the police have succeeded in arresting the delinquents, and in finding not only Prince Borghese's property but a number of objects of antiquity recently stolen from the catacombs of St. Calixtus, among them a fine sarcophagus and several statuettes of great value. They were all hidden together in a vineyard belonging to a well-known Roman dealer in antiquities, who had paid 500f. for the statuettes stolen from the Villa Burghese. Among the stolen objects accumulated in the vineyard were no fewer than sixty sarcophagi, fifteen marble busts of various dimensions, and fourteen ancient inscriptions, to say nothing of a quantity of other things. Some of these are proved to have been stolen as long as ten years ago. The thieves have since been taken and have confessed.

King Humbert has appointed General Pasi, at present in command of the military division at Palermo, his first Aide-de-Camp-General, in place of the late General Medici.

On Tuesday the studio of the distinguished American landscape painter, Mr. Rollin Tilton, was thrown open to the English and American residents and visitors in Rome, who were treated to a private view of a splendid picture, of large size, of the Plain of Thebes from the Lybian Desert, which he has just finished. The view is taken from Belzoni's tomb, and shows the windings of the green waters of the Nile.

GERMANY.—A slight accident befell the Emperor on Friday. In descending the staircase of the Royal Academy which he had been visiting, his Majesty stumbled down the last step, suffering, according to the official *Gazette*, "a slight contusion of the right elbow and knee and of the left ankle." On Monday the Emperor drove out, but did not walk. He is now quite convalecent.

Wednesday was the 85th birthday of the Emperor William. Although so advanced in years, the Emperor shows a great degree of vigour. Last autumn he went through a manœuvre campaign which would have taxed the energies of the youngest lieutenant in the service, and came back to Berlin with the air of a man who had been out for a quiet holiday. The past winter season has been an exceptionally brilliant and, therefore, an exceptionally trying one; but though the Emperor has accepted numerous invitations and given frequent balls and other entertainments himself, he appears none the worse. He still gets up early and goes to bed late. He works hard, and in the early part of the day Ministers, generals, and other dignitaries and officials crowd his ante-chambers waiting their turn to report and transact business. In celebration of his 85th birthday the capital was on Wednesday one waving mass of flags The streets were thronged; equipages of all kinds dashed about; nothing but full-dress uniforms were seen. The Emperor's health was drunk at every table. Sentries flanked the entrance to all the chief hotels and palaces, denoting the presence of distinguished visitors, including the rulers and Princes of the smaller States—all come to protest their affection and allegiance to their revered kinsman and Sovereign. Telegrams of congratulation were received from all the Sovereigns of Europe. As usual, the Emperor received the personal congratulations of his own family and household, and of his generals, and admirals, and Ministers, headed by Prince Bismarck in full uniform. In the afternoon there was the usual family banquet, and in the evening the White Saloon of the Schloss was thrown open to about 700 guests—the *élite* of the capital—who did not separate till after midnight. Prince Bismarck, according to custom, entertained the whole diplomatic body in the Congress Hall of the Radziwill Palace. The only act of Imperial grace as yet announced, apart from one or two military promotions, is the bestowal of various orders on the Ministers of Public Works, Public Worship, and Agriculture, and on an Under-Secretary of State. Perhaps the most unique feature of the occasion was the reception by the Emperor on Tuesday of a deputation from the Central Conservative Committee, consisting, among others, of Herr Stoecker, Court Chaplain and champion Jew-baiter, and of Herr Hertzog, a wealthy and well-meaning shopkeeper, who, during the late general election, gave a large sum of money to aid in worsting the Progressists, and, either by coincidence or design, was shortly afterwards decorated with the Domestic Order of Hohenzollern. Herr Stoecker, acting as spokesman of the deputation, handed to the Emperor, after a few apt introductory words, a most elaborately-devised address of congratulation, lauding, among other things, his Majesty's "Message" to Parliament at the beginning of last Session and his manifesto of January. To this the Emperor replied in substance that every year of his life reminded him that the Almighty, at certain seasons, raised up his own instrument. God had entrusted him with the execution of certain tasks, and, both in civil and military affairs, he had never been in want of the proper person. The times were serious. Who could be safe when an autocratic sovereign (the late Czar) and the sovereign embodiment of a people's will (President Garfield) had fallen victims to revolutionary assassins? He had learned with satisfaction that his Message and his decree of January had been received with so much approval by the country, as he had thought it necessary to remind it once more that the Crown was in Prussia. But the most important thing of all for the nation was the continuance of a living religious sense, as he had often said. His Majesty referred, with visible emotion, to the recovery of the Empress from her grievous illness of last summer, and, recurring to himself, said that anyone who had reached his 86th year was far beyond the ordinary range of life. He hoped that if God granted him more days still he would not outlive himself. A long life was only to be wished for when accompanied with strength; but, nevertheless, trusting in God he entered a new year. In retiring from the presence of his Majesty the deputation of the Central Conservative Committee, the C.C.C. as it is called, encountered in the ante-chamber Prince Bismarck, who had come to have a long conference with the Emperor and who saluted Herr Stoecker and his comrades "with the greatest amiability."

On Saturday the Prussian Chamber passed the final reading of a bill for nationalising six private railway lines, thus completing this part of Prince Bismark's economic policy with respect to Prussia. The Imperial Chancellor is reported to have said the other day that "he could not busy himself much at present with domestic policy. He must reserve what time and strength were left to him to protect the peace of Europe from disturbance."

AUSTRIA.—The coronation of King Milan I., which is fixed for June 15, will, it is stated, take place at Kloster Schitche, near Karanovatz. It was there that the Servian Kings were crowned for centuries, until their power was broken by the Turks.

The old historical crown of the Servian Kings is, according to the *Hirlap*, now in possession of the Austrian Emperor, and is preserved, along with other Austrian Crown jewels and precious relics, in the Vienna Treasury. King Milan, being very desirous that the ancient crown should be used at the coronation, has, it is reported, already put himself in communication with the Austrian Court on the subject, with a view, if possible, to secure the relic for the approaching ceremony.

SWITZERLAND.—An incident has just occurred at Berne which in some of its features resembles the celebrated abduction case of Charley Ross that caused so great a sensation in the United States a few years ago. Herr Brukli Marcuard, a gentleman of position at Berne, had a little boy about seven years old, who attended one of the public schools of the Federal capital. On Friday afternoon last a woman presented herself at the school and stated that she had been requested by Mdme. Marcuard to bring her son to her in the Waisenhausplatz, where she was waiting with a carriage to take him out for a drive. On this the master of the class, suspecting no ill, gave little Marcuard into the woman's charge, and the two went away together. They have not been seen since. As the child did not return home at the usual time, inquiry was made at the school and the deceit which had been practised was discovered. A few hours later Herr Marcuard received a letter, in which he was informed that his son was in safe custody, and that if he deposited 50,000f. in a certain place before a given time the boy would be returned to him; if not he would be murdered. Herr Marcuard lost no time in handing this letter to the police, who are using their utmost efforts to find the child and arrest the criminals by whom he has been kidnapped. On Monday, through information given by an accomplice, the child was found in an isolated house near the city, where he had been hidden by a family of three persons, all of whom have a very bad reputation. The criminals have been arrested.

SERVIA.—Considerable sensation was caused at Belgrade on Sunday by the deposed Archbishop Michael celebrating in the Cathedral a solemn High Mass for the repose of the soul of the late Czar, in the presence of the Russian Minister, M. Ristics, the members of the late Servian Cabinet, and the principal citizens. The Cathedral was crowded to overflowing, but the King and Queen were absent.

AMERICA.—President Arthur has signed the Anti-Polygamy Bill.

A train on the Northern Pacific Railway, near Bismarck, Dakota, broke through a bridge on Tuesday night, having previously run off the track through a wheel breaking. Two sleeping coaches, with a restaurant coach, were wrecked and the bedding ignited. Eight persons were killed and twenty-two wounded. The killed were badly burnt, but it is believed that seven died before the fire reached them. One, who was held fast by the broken timbers, was roasted alive in the presence of the survivors, who were unable to extricate him.

EGYPT.—The *Egyptian Gazette* of the 11th inst. contains a statement respecting a serious misunderstanding which recently occurred at Cairo between Mr. Oliphant and the Baron d'Atzél. To this statement a reply has been published by Sir William Gregory, Sir Frederic J. Goldsmid, Sir Auckland Colvin, and other English gentlemen, who say that an inquiry made by them "established that the assertion that any insult had been offered or intended to 'Englishmen in general' is false, as also is the assertion that a thrashing was given to the gentleman at whose request we came together." The following document, which has been forwarded to us from Cairo, refers to the same incident :—

Caire, 10, *Mars*, 1882.

Les soussignés réunis à la demande du Baron d'Atzél, après avoir pris connaissance des faits consignés dans le procès verbal en date de ce jour, constatent que M. Oliphant, intervenant dans une affaire qui ne le concernait nullement, s'est livré sur la personne du Baron d'Atzél aux voies de fait les plus graves.

M. Oliphant est donc sans excuse. Quant au Baron d'Atzél les soussignés déclarent qu'il s'est conduit dans cette circonstance comme un parfait galant homme. M. Oliphant ayant nettement refusé la réparation que lui a demandée le Baron d'Atzél, les soussignés considèrent que l'honneur du Baron d'Atzél n'est nullement atteint.

W. H. GREGORY, P.C., K.C.M.G.; R. J. GOLDSMITH, Major-General, C.B., K.C.S.I.; A. COLVIN, K.C.M.G., Controller-General Finance, Cairo; A. MONEY, C.B., Commissioner of the Public Debt of Egypt; MALCOLM FAIRFAX, Colonel; VICTOR DE LESSEPS; EDWARD LE CHILDE; EDWARD DICEY; JAMES GIBSON; COL. DULIER; GEORGE F. SMART.

AUSTRALIA.—News came some weeks ago of an attack by North Queensland blacks upon the Lizard Island fishing station. A brave defence was made by Mrs. Watson and her Chinamen against overwhelming odds, and it was thought that she had been drowned while making, in a leaky little punt, for the mainland. It now appears that Mrs. Watson and her child had escaped the savages, but were fated to a lingering death on a distant desert island. The master of a trading schooner found three skeletons on No. 5 island of the Horwich group, and these are proved to be the remains of Mrs. Watson, her baby, and a faithful Chinaman, Ah Sam. There was no water on the island, and the unfortunate castaways had died from thirst :—

The flight from Lizard Island was made, not in a boat, but in half of an iron tank used for boiling down *Bêche-de-mer*. The woman, child, and Chinaman set forth on their perilous voyage on the 3rd October, landed next day on a reef, and remained there till the 6th. Then they went from islet to islet in search of water of which, they could not have had a drop for at least five days. During this horrible period of suffering and suspense Mrs. Watson kept her diary, and never lost sight of her husband's papers and account-books.

The extracts from the heroine's diary tell as much of the touching end of the harrowing story as will ever be known. She wrote :—

October 9.—Brought the tank ashore as far as possible with this morning's tide; made camp all day under the trees. Blowing very hard. No water. Gave baby a dip in the sea. He is showing symptoms of thirst, and took a dip myself. Ah Sam and self very parched with thirst. Baby showing symptoms. Sunday, 10.—Baby very bad with inflammation; very much alarmed; no fresh water, and no more milk but condensed; self very weak. Really thought I should have died last night. Monday, 11.—Still all alive. Baby very much better this morning; self feeling very weak. I think it will rain to-day; clouds very heavy; wind not quite so high; no rain; every appearance of fine weather. Ah Sam gone away to die; have not seen him since the 9th. Baby more cheerful; self not feeling at all well; have not seen any boats of any description. No water. Dead with thirst.

The relics were discovered by Captain Bremner, of the schooner *Kate Kearney*, and over the remains he raised a mound and read the Church of England Burial Service, heard for the first time upon that lonely island under the Southern Cross. Subsequently the people of Cooktown sent across for the remains, and accorded to them a public burial.

SOUTH AFRICA.—The Cape Parliament was opened on Friday by the Governor, Sir Hercules Robinson, who, in his speech on the occasion, stated that though Ministers could not advise an abandonment of Basutoland, they would abstain from committing the colony to a conflict on a large scale. They would endeavour to enforce respect for the law by the maintenance there of a moderate force. The ratification of the annexation of Walwich Bay, St. John's River, is asked for. The revenue, it is stated, considerably exceeds the estimate.

According to accounts now received President Brand addressed the Volksraad of the Orange Free State, announcing that the British Government had offered him the Grand Cross of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, and adding that he had determined to accept the distinction. A long discussion on the subject ensued, but a resolution was finally adopted by a majority of six votes granting the President the necessary permission.

A Durban telegram of Saturday says serious disturbances have broken out on the south-western border of the Transvaal, and are reported to be spreading. The news received, however, it is added, is of a very vague character.

The South African Association have received the following cablegram from the Cape, dated March 22 :—

"The Volksraad (Orange Free State) approve intention not to abandon Basutoland. Matters there unchanged. It is reported that the Boers (Transvaal) have been defeated in attack on Taouns. Commandant killed.

INDIA.—Now that the whole question of education in India is under consideration, unusual importance attaches to a speech delivered the other day at the annual convocation of Calcutta University by the Viceroy, who is *ex officio* Chancellor of the University. It was the twenty-fifth anniversary of the

foundation of the university, or, as Lord Ripon described it, the silver wedding of Western and Eastern learning:—

He alluded to the fact that the Indian Government was bound not to interfere with the religion of its subjects, but would not conceal his belief that purely secular education was not a complete education in the highest and noblest sense. But the greater part of the address was devoted to urging upon the richer classes the duty of providing for the education of the masses by founding colleges, schools, and scholarships. It was impossible, he said, for the Government to establish a real and effective system of general primary education. No Government could afford to do anything of the kind. Pointing then to the magnificent scholastic foundations of England, he said he knew no reason why men of wealth and station in India should not do what had been done and was done every day by such men in England. He would ask that an increasing share of the available private wealth of the country might be devoted to work so noble and urgent as the spread of a sound education among all classes of the people. Such benefactions were entirely in accordance with the spirit of Hindoo and Mahommedan tradition. A single school founded, a single college aided, or a single scholarship provided, would do more to uphold the honour of an ancient name or create the reputation of a new one than any outward show of dignity or personal display of wealth.

AFGHANISTAN.—The *Times* has received the following telegram from its correspondent at Sibi:—

No news of importance has been received from Candahar. The troops are being paid. A letter from Herat leads me to the conclusion that there is no difficulty of any moment between the Ameer and Abdul Kudus Khan, the Governor. The latter is sending off his yearly accounts and customary presents to Cabul, and is expecting remittances which are on their way from Candahar. The people of Herat are looking forward to the him of the Ameer this spring, and have greater hopes from than from Abdul Kudus, who seems to be in financial difficulties.

The Persian Government is said to be repairing the old fort at Sarrakhs, and building a post near Khaf. When Sirdar Ayoob Khan has once reached Teheran, his followers will, no doubt, disperse and return to Afghanistan. If Ayoob and Sirdar Mahommed Hashim Khan are sufficiently provided for, the Ameer has little to fear from the rest of the refugees, who will probably appeal to his clemency.

From Cabul we hear that Asmutullah Khan Gilzai is no longer in confinement, that Mollah Mooshk-i-Alam has taken refuge in Kultawaz, south of Ghaznee, and that Mir Batcha is in the Shinwarri country, south of Jellalabad. A Russian is, of course, reported to have lately arrived in Cabul from Turkestan. Afghanistan and its borders could scarcely be more tranquil or give less cause for anxiety.

In Thursday's sitting of the Dominion House of Commons, Ottawa, the Bill legalising marriage with a deceased wife's sister passed the third reading.

IRELAND UNDER MR. GLADSTONE.

About ten o'clock on Sunday night as Mr. Doherty, of Tubbercurry, and a Miss Conry, of Sligo, were returning on a car from Mr. Armstrong's, of Chaffpoole, they were met on the road by a disguised armed party, who fired at them, dangerously wounding Mr. Doherty in the knee. Miss Conry was also slightly wounded in the arm. Of course no arrests have been made. The attempt was evidently deliberately planned. There were some at first that stated the shooting had occurred in a street row, but this has been disproved by an inquiry into the facts of the case. Mr. Doherty, it appears, was in command of the constabulary when, about three months ago, Mr. Sheridan, of Tubbercurry, was released from confinement as a suspect. Mr. Sheridan had been a traverser in the State Trials of January, 1881, and he had also been for a considerable time, both before and after the trials, one of the "organisers" of the Land League. On his release there was considerable rejoicing in Tubercurry, where he carries on business as a grocer and spirit-dealer. Bonfires were lighted and a crowd assembled, and Mr. Doherty, finding it difficult to disperse the people otherwise, ordered the police to fire over their heads. The result was that he has not been popular since. It appears that on Sunday night he had gone out to dine with a Mr. O'Connor, about three miles from Tubercurry. He was accompanied by Miss Conry, daughter of Mr. Maurice Conry, J.P. They were accompanied by Mr. Reynolds, manager of the Hibernian Bank, and Mrs. Reynolds. They left Roadstown, the residence of Mr. O'Connor, about ten o'clock at night, to drive homewards on Mr. Doherty's car to Tubercurry. The two ladies got on the car at the door, and it proceeded down the avenue to the public road, on reaching which Mr. Doherty and Mr. Reynolds also took their seats on the car, Mr. Doherty taking his place on the right side of the car, beside Miss Conry, while Mr. Reynolds seated himself on the other side with his wife. The car had only gone about twenty yards when a shot was fired. It struck Mr. Doherty, two pellets of buckshot entering the left leg. A second shot was fired, which entered the back panel of the car and wounded Miss Conry, three pellets entering her leg—one near the knee about four inches deep and two a little below the knee. Mr. Reynolds jumped off the car and fired a shot, but as far as is known without effect. No one was seen, and it is believed the shots were fired from behind the hedge, and that the weapon used was a double-barrelled gun. The party then drove to the residence of Captain Armstrong, of Chaffpeol, a short distance from where the attack was made, where they spent the night. Shortly afterwards a police-constable passing near Mr. O'Connor's, with despatches, came upon a body of about twenty men, who were marching along the road. He fired three shots at them. The police afterwards turned out in force, and arrested eight men, one of them named Snee being an employé of Mr. O'Connor's. The eight men were brought before Colonel Forbes, R.M., and Mr. Gage, R.M., on Monday, and they were remanded for eight days. Miss Conry is a young lady of about twenty years of age. Her wounds are considered dangerous. She and Mr. Doherty were on Monday visited by Dr. O'Farrell Boyle and Dr. Flannery, of Tubercurry. A pellet was extracted from Mr. Doherty's leg, but no attempt was made to extract any of the pellets lodged in Miss Conry's limb.

Another outrage of a serious character is reported from the notorious district of Clonbur, county Galway, on the shores of Lough Mask. It appears that on the morning of St. Patrick's Day a woman named Gibbons was returning from a pattern in company with her son. They were returning home about dusk, and were about three-quarters of a mile from Clonbur, when they were waylaid and beaten by three men, who lay in concealment on a by-road, adjoining the main road. A man named Thomas Thornton and his wife and two sons were walking about forty yards behind. The Thorntons immediately returned and reported the matter to the police at Clonbur, who, on going to the place, found the woman Bridget Gibbons lying on the roadside in a very weak state. Her son Thomas was unconscious. Both were brought to the dispensary, when it was found that the woman was suffering from two cuts on the back of the head, but there was no fracture. Her son Thomas was more seriously injured. He had become unconscious from compression of the brain, having apparently received a blow of a heavy stone on the back of the head. The woman was brought home to her house, about two miles from Clonbur. The young man, who was too ill to be removed, died on Sunday. Three men, named Pat Conolly, Pat Connor, and Edward Fox, were arrested, and, having been brought before the magistrates, were remanded for a week.

As Mr. George Crawford, of Stirrupstown, near Clonmellon, was driving to church with his family on Sunday morning, he was fired at and seriously wounded. Some members of his family also received injuries. Mr. Crawford had been under police protection, but does not appear to have been so on this occasion. The shots were fired from behind a hedge, and the horse Mr. Crawford was driving was also struck. Mr. Crawford lies in a critical condition. He is a rate-collector and agent, and lost an eye some years ago by a similar outrage.

Mr. Carter, J.P., who was recently shot in the leg at Belmullet on Thursday underwent the operation of amputation of the limb. Although the operation was succesfully performed, it is stated that there is little hope of his recovery.

Shortly after one o'clock on Monday morning the body of a young man named Peter Andrews was found on the footway opposite the house, 11, Tighe-street, Dublin. The morning was wet, and as the man's clothes were dry he could not have been lying there more than a few minutes when he was found by the police. The body was still warm, and upon raising it two marks, which are believed to be bullet marks, were found behind the left ear. Deceased was found lying up against a doorway. His necktie was pulled off as if he had been struggling with someone. His hat was lying several yards away. There were marks of blood on the footway where the body was found, and the police could trace blood marks on the flags as far as the house 6, and upon entering the hall of that house a large quantity of blood was found on the stairs leading to a room occupied by a young man named Kinsella, an ironmonger's assistant. Kinsella was arrested in his bed. He trembled violently when he saw the police. His coat, vest, and trousers were saturated with blood, and some blood stains were found on a piece of paper in the room. The body of the murdered man was not identified until Monday afternoon as that of Peter Andrews, assistant in a barber's shop on the Coombe, one of the lowest districts in the city. It appears that Kinsella called for Andrews on the previous evening; and it is also stated that they were together at the house where the blood marks were found. The police searched the houses in the district, but failed to find any fire-arms or other weapon. No person can be found who heard any sound of firearms, or who can throw any light on the occurrence. Kinsella, when before the magistrate on Monday evening, denied all knowledge of the affair, and said the marks on his clothes were stains of red paint. He was remanded until yesterday (Friday). The prisoner and Andrews are young men and are unknown to the police. There is no reason assigned for the outrage, but it is surmised that Andrews was suspected of being an informer.

Daniel Moloney, who with his two sons recently repulsed a party of Moonlighters, has received the following letter from Mr. Clifford Lloyd:—

Sir,—It has been reported to me how your house was attacked on the night of the 12th inst., by some cowards, who, under cover of darkness, fired into it, and the brave manner in which you came out of your house, and with your sons followed your assailants, who of course ran away when they found that it was not with women or quivering men that they had alone to deal. I regret that the shots you fired at them did not take effect. If other honest men would, under similar circumstances, act as you did upon this occasion, farmers would find how soon they would relieve themselves of the yoke of the conspirators who now trample upon their liberties and mutilate their bodies, and whose only arguments seem to be intimidation and midnight assassination.—With the greatest respect for you, believe me, Sir, yours faithfully, Clifford Lloyd.

The following is a copy of a large placard, printed in very prominent type, which is in circulation in Ireland:—

Hold the rents! Who are the gaolers of Charles Stewart Parnell and Michael Davitt? Not mad Gladstone or blundering Buckshot, but yourselves, Irishmen! Who are content to seek and accept paltry reductions, and to let the men who won them for you—aye, and who will win much more if you will but follow them faithfully—rot and die in British dungeons! Irishmen! when the cowardly and the selfish tell you not to mind the suspects, but to do the best you can for yourselves, remember that the beggarly "shillings in the pound" you get as "reductions" are stained with the life-blood of John Dillon, who is dying for you; and that the chink of the vile money in your pockets is the rattle of the chains of Michael Davitt, for you slaving in Portland prison. Here is what the hireling London *Times*, your deadliest foe and Gladstone's well-bribed organ, says of you:—"The amelioration already visible in the state of Ireland, after a little more than three months of severe and firm administration of the Coercion Acts, affords no ground for receding, but rather for persevering in the same course . . . . It would be manifestly foolish to suspend coercive measures the moment they are beginning to produce the desired results" (the payment of rents). Irishmen and Irishwomen, some of you have already double-locked the dungeon-doors on your best and truest friends. Will you let coercion prove a final success? God forbid!

Returns recently issued from the Irish Constabulary Office as Parliamentary papers show that the total number of agrarian outrages reported to the constabulary was 479 in January, and 407 in February last—a decrease of 72. Of the total, threatening letters accounted for 290 outrages in January and for 253 in Febuary. The number of murders decreased from three in January to one in February, and there is a general decrease under most of the other headings. Clare is the most disturbed county, being responsible for 41 outrages in January and 42 in February. The South Riding of Tipperary and the two Ridings of Galoway come next to Clare.

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Monday.

Lord Granville announced that it was proposed to adjourn on Friday, the 31st inst, for the Easter recess, and meet again on the 20th of April.

Lord Delwarr moved the second reading of the Continuous Brakes Bill, the object of which is to make it compulsory on railways to use continuous brakes on all passenger trains. Lord Colville of Culross suggested that legislation on so important a matter should only be undertaken on the responsibility of the Government. Lord Aberdeen gave a qualified support to the measure, and eventually it was read a second time on the understanding, suggested by Lord Sudeley on behalf of the Government, that the next stage should be postponed until May.

Lord Truro, in asking the Government whether it was not possible to lay before Parliament at the commencement of or early in each session the general annual return of the British army for the year immediately preceding, commented on the great number of fraudulent enlistments and courts-martial in the army. Lord Morley referred to published returns to show that the army was not in so deplorable a condition as Lord Truro seemed to suppose. The War Office was anxious to produce the returns referred to as early as possible in the year, but they were of a very intricate character. He could not, therefore, hold out a hope that they would be presented at the commencement of the session.

Lord Bury asked whether it was true that the Military Committee sitting on the Channel Tunnel scheme were prohibited by the terms of reference from inquiring whether the construction of the tunnel was or was not advisable from a strategic point of view. Lord Morley explained that the committee was of a purely scientific character, and that the questions referred for its consideration were the practicability of closing the tunnel against an enemy and the means to be employed for that purpose. Lord Salisbury remarked that the subject was one which excited a good deal of feeling out of doors, and asked if the Government would consult Parliament before a final decision was arrived at. Lord Granville said it was certainly not intended to preclude Parliament from the consideration of this important subject.

Their Lordships adjourned at twenty-five minutes past six o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Monday.

Replying to a question of Mr. Round on the subject of "redundant" clerks in the Customs, Lord Frederick Cavendish, said that any loss in the matter of retirement terms which these clerks had sustained by the changes which had been introduced into the Customs Department were fully compensated by improved salaries and prospects. Should any of these clerks be retired on abolition terms they would receive pensions calculated on the terms provided by the Treasury regulations made under the provisions of Section 7 of the Superannuation Act of 1859. Mr. Courtney, replying to Sir Henry Tyler, said that the British Resident in the Transvaal had intimated that the Transvaal Government was not in a position to pay or satisfy at present the claims awarded against it, and in order to save those entitled to compensation from inconvenience and distress the British Resident had been authorised to pay the claims upon his receiving from the Transvaal Government a formal notification of its inability to meet them at present, and of its desire that the British Government should advance the necessary funds. The amount which had been or might have to be paid was not precisely known, but the British Resident had reported that the probable total award against the Transvaal Government might be £110,000. No money had been received from the Transvaal Government under Article 11 of the Convention, which mentioned twelve months from the 8th of August, 1881, as the period within which the first instalment of the debt should be repaid.

Mr. Gladstone informed Lord George Hamilton that it would not be possible for him to make his Budget statement before Easter. At the instance of Sir Stafford Northcote, Mr. Gladstone said it would be proposed that the House should adjourn for the Easter vacation from Tuesday, the 4th of April, until Monday, the 17th.

Mr. Gladstone gave notice that after the first of the new rules of procedure had been agreed to, he would move that the first seven and the last three be made standing orders. The two intervening resolutions, he said, were amendments to existing standing orders.

Mr. Raikes resumed the debate on the first proposed new rule of procedure. He regretted not only that the Government should have made this proposal, but that they should have put it in the front of their scheme. He pointed out that the *clôture* did not exist in the Legislatures of Hungary, Sweden, and Spain—countries in which Parliamentary institutions as distinguished from mere legislative chambers were of ancient growth, and in which there had always been a tradition of freedom—and in the important colonies of New South Wales, Victoria, and Canada, the *clôture* was not in use. He remarked that the circular in answer to which all this information was laid before the House was dated just three months after the present Government took office, and before the troubles of the Government arose. But only twelve months before this, he reminded the House, Mr. Gladstone was writing in the *Nineteenth Century* an article, justifying and eulogising the prolongation of debate. Reference was also made to an article of Lord Sherbrooke's in the same publication, and to Lord Hartington's speech to his constituents at Nelson, in North-east Lancashire. For himself, although he could not too strongly denounce abuse of the forms of the House with the design of evading its decision, such as that of which he had had painful experience as Chairman of Committees, he held that the evil must be dealt with in a manner likely to command general approval, and not in obedience to the outside pressure of the Birmingham caucus. It was a little unreasonable, he submitted, that the present Prime Minister should be the author of this proposal. The right honourable gentleman had sat in the House fifty years, and had consumed a much larger amount of the time at the disposal of Parliament than any other member or any two members since the days of King John. Some supporters of the Government seemed to dislike that statement; but he was merely stating fact The plan brought forward by the Government was not the result of consultation with the leader of the Opposition and it was most unfortunate that the Prime Minister should have drawn the Speaker into the matter, for that was, he urged, an indication of the relations likely to be developped in future between the leader of the House and the occupant of the chair. Undoubtedly the adoption of this resolution would place the Speaker in an entirely new position, and that in itself was a reason why they should pause before taking this leap in the dark; for nothing was more precious to the House of Commons, except its own liberty, than the dignity and freedom from party suspicion of the chair. Touching briefly on the arithmetical part of the question, he pointed out that while 101 members could silence thirty-nine members, if a fortieth member came in it would require 100 more members to counterbalance his vote. He next alluded to the difficulties which might occur in regard to an Irish party forming a minority of the House but yet representing the great majority of the Irish people; and he warned the House that it would, by the adoption of this proposal, put into the hands of the Irish agitator a new and most formidable weapon. Finally, he reminded the House of the fact that its privileges belonged to the constituencies, and ought to be preserved for their benefit.

Lord Hartington complained that Mr. Raikes had not given the House more of the results of his experiences as Chairman of Committees, and regretted that he had not brought back to the House with him that impartiality and calmness of spirit which had distinguished his occupation of the chair. Further, he protested against the insinuation that the Prime Minister had wasted the time of the House, and condemned the allusion which had been made to the Speaker. With regard to the resolution before the House, its probable effect had been exaggerated, for the principle it contained was simply on assertion that the time of the House belonged, not to every individual member, but to the House itself; and that the privilege of speech was to be exercised for the information of the House, in order to assist it to form its opinion and maintain its efficiency. What was claimed by those who opposed the resolution was the privilege of appropriating an appreciable portion of the precious time for which the House had better employment. Those who were so much alarmed forgot that in the present day the press and public meetings were available for forming public opinion. The resolution was a suitable response to the Speaker's appeal to the House to take this matter into its own hands. In conclusion, Lord Hartington said that if others could convince the House of their ability to conduct the business of the country without the power asked for by the resolution, then Ministers would cheerfully resign; but so long as they were responsible for the government of the country they must ask the House to give them these powers, by which alone they could discharge their functions with effect.

Baron Henry de Worms contended that, after Lord Hartington's speech, it was clear that the ancient liberty of speech was to be extinguished solely for party purposes. If such a power was to be established, it should be by such a majority as would guard against any possibility of abuse; and he showed that the analogy of foreign assemblies had no force for dealing with the House of Commons. Mr. Borlase and Colonel Carington supported the resolution, while Mr. Dawnay spoke against it. Sir John Kennaway claimed for the Conservatives an interest as deep as that of their political opponents in the dignity and efficiency of the House, and, while admitting the necessity for amending the rules and the sound judgment displayed in some of the later resolutions, said that he was unable to see any remedial value in the *clôture*. It was a revolution, not a reform, of procedure; it would stifle all legitimate and fair discussion, and would degrade the position of the Speaker. Mr. Shield supported the resolution, in which he saw no danger, and attributed the opposition solely to a dialike to certain legislation. Mr. Warton described the Ministerial proposal as a Turkish alternative—"the bowstring or the sack." Mr. Henry Fowler thought that the question which the House had to decide was, whether every member should have a right to prolong the debate indefinitely and to stop business.

Sir Richard Cross pointed out that, notwithstanding the desperate efforts of the caucus, the petitions against the resolution largely outnumbered those in its favour. The Ministerial proposals became more serious on account of Mr. Gladstone's claim that they were studiously moderate, and his hint that other matters would remain over for future Parliaments, and also because Lord Hartington had placed them on the footing of a party question on which the Government staked its existence. The *clôture*, he believed, went beyond the necessities of the case and put a restraint upon the liberties of the many for the offences of the few; and, as to the Speaker's part, he insisted that sooner or later he would interpret the voice of the bare majority to be the evident sense of the House. He objected to the *clôture* because it would enormously increase the power of the Ministry of the day, and would diminish the independence of the private members, and towards the end of the session particularly it would be used to stop all inconvenient motions and all discussion of grievances on going into Supply. Replying to Lord Hartington, he asked why, if the *clôture* was not to be applied by a bare majority, the resolution should not say so; and he pointed out to the gentlemen below the gangway opposite that with the *clôture* in operation the ballot, free trade, and other questions never would have been discussed. Professing himself unable to understand why Mr. Gladstone insisted in forcing on a proposal which he knew to be so distasteful to a considerable number of his followers, he predicted that it would not be carried, or, if carried over the heads of its opponents, it would be resented by the constituencies.

Mr. Bryce bore testimony from personal inquiries to the succesful working of the closing power in the United States; and Mr. Alderman Fowler gave a determined opposition to the proposal. Sir John

LUBBOCK expressed a hope that the Government would gratify some of their followers by promising to reconsider the latter part of their resolution; for while he admitted the necessity of some measure of reform, he foresaw great difficulties from placing the power of the *clôture* in the hands of a bare majority. The Speaker, he thought, ought to have some indication by which to interpret the evident sense of the House, and he warned his political friends that the weapon might be turned against them. On the motion of Mr. BERESFORD-HOPE the debate was adjourned.

The Report of Supply was brought up and agreed to, and subsequently the Bills of Sale Act (1878) Amendment Bill was resumed. Mr. WHITLEY proposed that the limit of £50 below which bills of sale should not be granted should be reduced to £20. He did not see why the poor should not have equal facilities for borrowing with their richer neighbours. Sir HENRY JAMES thought the limit was low enough, and it was undesirable to encourage the growth of a class of people who were the pests of society, who lent small sums to struggling persons and charged enormous sums for costs and interest. Out of the 51,000 bills of sale granted in 1880, 36,000 were for sums below £50. The amendment was negatived, as were several other amendments which were proposed; but a new clause moved by Mr. MELLOR, providing that the money-lender shall not be permitted to enter unless the borrower makes default in payment of the loan; or suffers his goods to be distrained for rent, rates, or taxes, or fraudulently removes his goods; or refuses to show the grantee his last receipts for rent, rates, and taxes, was added to the Bill, which then passed through committee.

The other business was disposed of, and the House adjourned at two o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

Earl GRANVILLE brought down and the Lord CHANCELLOR read a message from the Queen on the subject of the approaching marriage of Prince Leopold (Duke of Albany). In it Her Majesty said that she relied with confidence on their Lordships' House to join in making a suitable provision for his Royal Highness on the happy occasion. Lord GRANVILLE gave notice that on Thursday, before the orders of the day, he would move that the Royal message be taken into consideration.

The orders of the day having been disposed of their Lordships adjourned at seventeen minutes past five o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

Mr. GLADSTONE brought up a message from the Queen announcing the approaching marriage of the Duke of Albany, and expressing her reliance on the Commons to enable her to make due provision for his Royal Highness. It was read from the Chair in the usual form, and Mr. GLADSTONE fixed Thursday next for the consideration of the message, whereupon Mr. LABOUCHERE gave notice that he would oppose it. Mr. LEWIS asked the Speaker whether it was not usual for members to take off their hats when a message from the Crown was read, and the SPEAKER said that a message from the Crown was usually received by the House uncovered. Mr. LEWIS thereupon drew attention to the fact that a Cabinet Minister (Mr. Bright) had sat with his hat on during the reading of the message, upon which Colonel NOLAN and Mr. H. SAMUELSON remarked that in last Parliament they had seen members of the late Cabinet sitting with their hats on during the reading of a Royal message. In answer, however, to a further question from Sir R. A. CROSS, the SPEAKER said it was only when a message direct from the Crown under the Sign Manual was read from the Chair that the House received it uncovered and the fact was entered in the votes, but it was not usual when an answer to an Address was read.

Mr. ARNOLD submitted to the House two resolutions relating to Parliamentary reform—the first declaring that as soon as the state of public business admits, uniformity of franchise should be established throughout the United Kingdom by a franchise similar in principle to that established in the English boroughs; and the second setting out that it would be desirable to obtain a more equitable representation of the opinions of the electoral body. At the outset he maintained that, if it were possible, the question would be more easily handled if the two parts—extension of the suffrage and the distribution of seats—could be dealt with separately; and dealing with the first resolution by the light of the last census he pointed out that an extension of household suffrage would bring about an addition of 1,300,000 to the electorate of England and Wales, of 500,000 to the electorate of Ireland, and 150,000 in Scotland. Altogether it would add over 2,000,000 to the register, considerably more than the increase under the Act of 1867. Part of his scheme was to abolish the freehold, freeman's, copyhold, and leasehold franchises, and to substitute for them one common residential franchise; and, replying to the objection that his scheme would enfranchise the poorest of the population and throw power into the hands of a class, he declared that his object was to obtain the representation of the majority without any disregard to the representation of the minority. Dealing next with the second resolution, after dwelling on the prominent anomalies of the present distribution of seats, he sketched out in general terms a scheme under which each constituency would consist of somewhere about 50,000, and the county divisions would be known hereafter by the names of the several boroughs in their borders which it would be necessary to disfranchise. Taking the number of 50,000 as the unit, he estimated that England and Wales would have 484 members; Ireland 96; and Scotland 69. Mr. A. ELLIOT, who seconded the motion, discussed the anomalies of the present system, and especially of the Scotch electorate.

Mr. GLADSTONE, who directed his remarks solely to the first resolution, said he had always supported the extension of the franchise to the classes outside the boroughs who at present did not possess it, and he held that there was nothing in the shape of a principle which could be, or indeed was, urged against it from any quarter. For one reason, the classes excluded were, to a great extent, identical with those inside the pale of the Constitution; and as to the agricultural labourers, he held that from the varied nature of their labours they must be an intelligent class. But his reason for desiring their admission was his anxiety to obtain some larger representation of labour. To record an opinion in favour of a motion which there was no immediate prospect of carrying out was a very unreal and unpractical proceeding, though he thought it could be justified by the peculiar circumstances of the case. If the House had come back from the general election in full possession of all the power to get through its work possessed by its predecessors he should have been averse to giving any general promise, but that not being the case, he could not refuse to agree to the resolution. The Government regarded this question as an essential part of the mission of the present Parliament, and if its life were prolonged to the usual term he hoped that Parliamentary reform would be one of its achievements. But a considerable interval must elapse before the resolution could be made operative in an Act of Parliament, and though the Government recognised the obligation of placing this high in the list of questions to be dealt with, they must first proceed with the business they had in hand, of putting the House in possession of the power to get through its work.

Mr. BLENNERHASSETT, recognising that the extension of the franchise was inevitable, urged the House to take steps in time to prevent the whole representation falling into the hands of a single class of the community. Although he admitted that the majority must rule, it should not be permitted to monopolise all political power, and he moved an amendment which declared that no change should be made in the electoral franchise until full and accurate information had been laid before the House with respect to the relative advantages of various systems of election, including proportional representation, the cumulative vote, and the limited vote. For this purpose he made the further proposal that a Select Committee be appointed to inquire which system of election is most likely to ensure a complete representation of the opinion of all classes.

Mr. NEWDEGATE spoke against the motion, and Mr. A. GREY supported the amendment, and, while expressing a belief that this Parliament would deal with the question, urged that it would be found much more difficult if the extension of the franchise were dissociated from redistribution. Merely to confine reform to an extension of the suffrage would throw all the power into the hands of the wage-earning class, and he advocated an inquiry, therefore, in order that the public mind should be educated.

Mr. O'DONNELL feared that a wholesale enfranchisement of agricultural labourers, although he admitted their intelligence, would deliver them into the hands of the caucus. The theory of minority representation, on which the amendment rested, was delusive and impracticable with a low suffrage, and the only mode of attaining it was by reform of the Second Chamber.

Mr. BUCHANAN advocated the claims of Scotland to increased representation, and made some remarks on the number of faggot votes.

Sir J. HAY professed his readiness to vote for the resolutions if they were both pressed, as embodying a complete scheme of reform, and contended that, to do justice to Scotland, the redistribution scheme must give her 18 new members, taken from England and Ireland.

After some observations from Lord LYMINGTON on the inequalities of the present system,

Mr. SCHREIBER objected to the lowering of the franchise, maintaining that the last experiment had deteriorated the character of the House, stimulated corruption, and led to sudden oscillations of public opinion.

Mr. BURT advocated the claims of the mining population, and not approving personally of class representation, he did not think it likely, as the working men did not vote by classes but according to their political opinions.

Mr. STANHOPE maintained that the burden of proof lay on those who proposed a change, and objected to the adoption of an abstract resolution of a purely destructive character, after a discussion which, he asserted, was meagre and unsatisfactory. Though alive to the difficulties of minority representation, he thought Mr. Blennerhassett had made out his case for an inquiry, and he should vote for his amendment. Discussing the question generally, he maintained that, except by going as far as equal electoral districts, there was no remedying the inequalities of the voting power, and the arguments in favour of the admission of agricultural labourers were just as good for manhood suffrage, female suffrage, &c. Was it likely, he asked, that the change would improve the House as a means of carrying out the will of the people, and was there anything in the present system to prevent labour being fully represented, seeing that in many constituencies labour had already a preponderating vote? The real object of the Liberal party was first to use the tenant-farmer against the landlord, and then the labourer against the tenant-farmer.

Mr. TREVELYAN contended, in regard to the amendment, that inquiry was unnecessary, and after touching on the various classes who would be affected, he asserted, in reply to Mr. Stanhope, that the sole object of the Liberal party was to bind together the different classes of county society, and to deprive county elections of all occasions for appeals to class and selfish interests.

Mr. SALT moved the adjournment of the debate, upon which Mr. GOSCHEN asked whether it was intended that the second resolution should be proceeded with, and Mr. ARNOLD said that if the first resolution were carried he should certainly go on with the second, though he recognised the impossibility of carrying further the debate on the present occasion. Sir S. NORTHCOTE, in supporting the adjournment, pointed out that this was the first time the question had been discussed, and that it was impossible to separate the two branches of the subject. Mr. GLADSTONE opposed the adjournment, and after some conversation the motion for adjournment was negatived by 192 to 137. A motion to adjourn the House was then made by Mr. G. ELLIOT, but in the end, after a somewhat lively altercation, Mr. ARNOLD, acting on the advice of Mr. GLADSTONE, allowed the debate to be adjourned.

The other business was disposed of, and the House adjourned at twenty minutes to three o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The House was occupied in a discussion of the University Education (Ireland) Bill.

Mr. CORBET, in moving the second reading, explained that its object was to place all the youth of Ireland, without reference to denomination, on a footing of equality in regard to University education by transferring the buildings and the revenues of the Queen's Colleges to the Royal University.

Mr. O'DONNELL, in supporting the Bill, contended at length that the Queen's Colleges were sectarian, and that they had altogether failed to effect the purpose for which they were founded.

Mr. FORSTER declined, on the part of the Government, to reopen the University question so soon after the Act passed three years ago. With regard to the Bill, he objected that it would deprive a large class of the opportunities of obtaining a professional education by destroying the Queen's Colleges, which, so far from having failed, were extending the number of their students, both Protestant and Catholic.

Mr. SYNAN warmly insisted on the necessity of dealing with the Irish University question from a Roman Catholic point of view, and Colonel COLTHURST, while not entirely approving the Bill, supported the second reading as a protest against the inequalities of the present system, and argued that, if some such solution as this were not agreed to, it would be necessary to disendow the Queen's Colleges.

Mr. DALY maintained that, as the Catholic youth would not frequent the Queen's Colleges, the only mode of doing justice was to give them collegiate institutions of their own.

Mr. BRYCE defended the Queen's Colleges, the destruction of which, he thought, would be a misfortune, but admitted that some deviation from principle might be necessary to satisfy the demands of those who would not attend them.

Mr. T. COLLINS gave a decided assent to the principle of the Bill as a means of doing educational justice of Ireland.

Mr. GIBSON reminded the House that the Royal University had only got into working order within the last four months, and its first matriculation had only been held a couple of months ago. It would be most unwise, therefore, to interfere with it almost before it had got on its legs. The Bill, he said, was faulty in many respects, and among other things he pointed out that the Royal University could make no use of these colleges if it got them, as no residence in a college was necessary for taking degrees in it.

Mr. THOMASSON, though an opponent of denominational education, agreed that, while State aid was given to denominational education in this country, the Roman Catholics had a right to ask for it in Ireland.

Mr. PLAYFAIR, while professing his readiness to assist in constructing a system of University education in Ireland which would satisfy the people, objected strongly to a mere destructive Bill such as this. Protesting against the argument that the Queen's Colleges had failed simply because the number of students passing through the arts faculty was limited, he pointed out that if Scotland were tried by the same test, University education might be said to be a failure, and vindicated the value of the professional faculties in poor countries such as Ireland and Scotland. Another objection he urged against the Bill was the danger of overloading the endowment of the Royal University, and thereby encouraging cramming.

Mr. MACARTNEY spoke against the Bill, and the SOLICITOR-GENERAL for IRELAND repeated the familiar arguments by which the Queen's Colleges have been defended in former debates against the charge of sectarianism, secularism, &c., and contended that no case had been made out for their demolition.

Mr. METGE and Mr. CORRY spoke, and Sir J. M'KENNA moved the adjournment of the debate, but not finding a seconder his motion fell to the ground. A division was then taken, and the second reading was negatived by 214 to 35.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

Lord GRANVILLE, in graceful terms, proposed a humble address thanking the Queen for Her message on the subject of the approaching marriage of Prince Leopold, and assuring Her Majesty the House would concur in making a suitable provision for his Royal Highness.

Lord SALISBURY, in seconding the motion observed that the House would only be discharging its duty in carrying out the assurance contained in the address. The motion was agreed to *nemine contradicente*.

Lord REDESDALE, in moving his Parliamentary Declarations Bill, stated that his object was to exclude atheists from Parliament, and he thought that an atheist would have too much fear of the position he would thereby occupy in the sight of men to affirm solemnly, in the words of the Bill, that he believed in Almighty God.

LORD SHAFTESBURY, in moving as an amendment "the previous question," observed that the declaration provided in the Bill related to what was so solemn and so true that it would not be pleasant to his feelings to meet the motion with a direct negative, but even in matters of solemnity and truth it was necessary to have regard to time and circumstances, and he believed the effect of sending this Bill down to the other House would be the loss of a recognition of the existence of God in cases in which we now had it. Moreover, he held that the words in the Bill were so indefinite that they would not be a declaration of belief in the God whom Christians and Jews acknowledged. He believed that atheists would be found ready to take the declaration in the Bill, because one of them had professed his readiness to take an oath which concluded with the words "So help me God." What we had was as effective as anything we could get in the generation in which we lived, and it would be dangerous to look for more.

The Duke of ARGYLL would vote for the amendment as it stood, but he would have voted with more pleasure for an amendment to negative the Bill in the usual form. If he were a member of the House of Commons, he would have voted against allowing Mr. Bradlaugh to take the oath, and he was astonished that any one was found to assert that the House of Commons had acted illegally in not permitting a man to take an oath who over and over had stated that it was not binding on his conscience. At the same time, he held that the Parliamentary oath was no security against the entry of an atheist to Parliament. No religious test could be effectual. The course to which we were driven was to allow each person to make that declaration which he felt to be binding on his conscience.

The Bishop of LONDON, being of opinion that the Bill would be an ineffectual one, could not vote in its favour.

After some other peers had spoken, mostly against the Bill, Lord GRANVILLE, in supporting the amendment, repudiated the imputation that Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues were connected with Mr. Bradlaugh and his opinions; and he expressed his regret that one in the high political position of Lord Salisbury should have stimulated that prejudice against the Government.

Lord SALISBURY did not desire to extend the limits of this debate by discussing on this occasion the action of the Government in respect of Mr. Bradlaugh. The difficulty which the Bill before them was proposed to meet had arisen in the House of Commons, and he suggested that the remedy also should originate in that House; but he concurred with those who thought that the declaration proposed in the Bill was too vague to be of any real value. He felt confident that, after the expression of opinion heard that evening, his noble friend would not put them to the trouble of dividing.

Lord REDESDALE then announced that he would not divide the House. The amendment was then agreed to, and the Bill accordingly fell to the ground.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

In Committee of the whole House, after the Royal Message relating to the Duke of Albany's marriage had been read by the Clerk,

Mr. GLADSTONE moved two resolutions, the one sanctioning a grant to his Royal Highness of £10,000 a year in addition to his present income of £15,000, and the other fixing the allowance to the Princess Helen during widowhood at £6,000 a year. Her Majesty, he said, had been fortunate beyond all other Sovereigns in the happiness of the matrimonial alliances formed by her children, and there was every reason to believe that the present marriage would be no exception. The figure of £25,000 was the result of a careful investigation by the second Government of Lord Palmerston as to the sum which would be necessary for the due support of the members of the Royal Family, having regard to the general standard of wealth in this country and other circumstances. It had been sanctioned by more than one Parliament, and the present proposal was founded, therefore, on an honourable understanding as well as on the settled policy by which the Queen at her accession only received a sum sufficient for her unmarried state, leaving her children to be provided for as occasion might require. He expressed a hope, therefore, that the grant would be made willingly, gracefully, and with practical unanimity.

Sir S. NORTHCOTE expressed the entire concurrence of his side of the House.

Mr. LABOUCHERE met the motion with a direct negative, grounding his opposition on three objections. In the first place, he quoted the observation of Mr. Fox, in 1792, that such a grant ought not to be made until it had been shown that the Civil List was inadequate, and contended in an elaborate examination of the income of the Crown, including the Privy Purse and the Duchy of Lancaster (which he put at £70,000, but which Mr. Bright said only amounted to £41,000), that it was more than sufficient to sustain its dignity. Next he asserted that these grants had never been made, except when the succession to the Crown was in question, and finally maintained, on the ground of economy, that £15,000 was an income amply sufficient for the young couple.

Mr. BROADHURST, acting, as he said, under a deep sense of responsibility and disclaiming any imputation of disloyalty, opposed the grant as extraordinary and extravagant, and, among other arguments, pointed out that the Prince already had as much per week as many respectable men earned in a year for the support of their wives and children.

Mr. HEALY said he was indifferent whether he was considered loyal or disloyal, but he intended to oppose the vote, because he was opposed to "any of these people getting anything." Why, he asked, if the Prince had such an excellent understanding, did he not set to work to earn his own living?

Mr. STOREY also opposed the motion in a speech which was much interrupted by laughter, cries of "Divide," and other manifestations of amusement and impatience. He was understood to contend that the House had no right to vote public money to keep people in titled idleness, that public grants deteriorated the recipients, whether princes or paupers, that princes "having drunk of the blood of the public," acting under the advice of "sycophants and parasites" were not above taking the public money indirectly. Here he was called to order by the CHAIRMAN for irrelevancy, and, in conclusion, he recommended that the Prime Minister should get the £10,000 a year by striking off some of the Lords-in-Waiting, Goldsticks, and other titled flunkeys.

Mr. GLADSTONE, in reply, after protesting amid loud and general cheers against some of the language used, pointed out to Mr. Labouchere that his precedents were inapplicable, as at that time the Civil List amounted to a million, and in reply to some remarks on the Queen's savings, said they could not possibly be adequate to provide for Her Majesty's family, and having had occasion from time to time to become acquainted with them, he had never been of opinion that they were more than were called for by the contingencies which might occur in such a family.

The House then divided, and the first resolution was carried, by 387 to 42. The second resolution was carried without a division.

The adjourned debate on the Procedure Resolutions was resumed by Mr. B. HOPE, who protested first of all against the House of Commons—the mother of Parliaments—being asked to follow the example of its pigmy copies and contrasted Mr. Gladstone's pledge that this should not be treated as a party question with Lord Hartington's unwise and unfair intimation that the *clôture* was to be used to put down persons whom he regarded as bores. The *clôture*, he maintained, would not really shorten the session, but it would emasculate Parliament, destroy the character of debate, produce more occasions for wrangle, and lead to more extravagant devices of obstruction.

Mr. WALTER remarked that though the issue before the House was simple, it was of supreme importance, inasmuch as it was to decide whether the power of closing a debate—assuming it to be necessary—was to be lodged in the hands of the House as a collective assembly or merely in the hands of the dominant majority. Though he had never taken the least share in obstructive proceedings, he protested that if he were to become the victim of this first rule under certain circumstances, he should be inclined in the fag end of his Parliamentary life to become a determined obstructive. He disputed altogether Lord Hartington's doctrine that members had no

natural rights. On the contrary, he maintained that every member had personal rights, limited only by just and equitable rules for the general welfare. Among other difficulties which he felt was that of deciding the "general sense of the House," and in reply to the argument that bare majorities were allowed to decide great public questions, he pointed out that in party fights fair play was out of the question and absurd. But when it was a question of dealing with the personal rights, interests, and convenience, not of one party, but the whole House, the case became very different. Men's mouths must not be closed by a single vote, and the majority, however great it might be at first, would have a tendency to diminish. He appealed to the Government to consent to some such compromise as a two-thirds majority, with the proviso that, whenever it was used, the quorum of the House should be raised from forty to sixty, but if they refused he personally would not be deterred by any Parliamentary terror from opposing it.

Mr. Hollond supported the resolution, holding that there was no other mode of preventing obstruction, while Mr. Dalrymple contended that, though a histrionic Ministry might despise simple means, obstruction might have been checked by dealing with individuals and by the other rules.

Mr. George Russell, in a lively speech, disclaimed being influenced by the Caucus, protested his loyalty to the leader of his party, and descanted on the sufferings of the new members condemned to silence by the unchecked loquacity of the obstructives.

Mr. Stuart-Wortley maintained that there were other means of dealing with the evil, without resorting to the *clôture*, and examined in detail the working of the rule in foreign assemblies.

Mr. H. Vivian exhorted the House not to approach the question in a party spirit, but to deal with it as a common-sense arrangement for enabling the House to get through its business.

Sir M. Hicks-Beach said there was undoubtedly a feeling abroad that this proposal was intended, not to stop obstruction, but to put an end to legitimate opposition. With the present Parliament he admitted there was not much danger, but it was possible that in time to come a Government, enjoying the assistance of the National Federation, might think itself strong enough to disregard all political independence. But no advantage which could be gained then would compensate for the loss of the mutual goodwill and friendly feeling which had hitherto regulated the relations of parties and the conduct of business; and the Government would be wise if it made some concession to secure something like a general assent to its proposals. Nothing had occurred to justify a proposal to take away liberty of speech from the many to restrain the licence of a few. The irritation produced by such unnecessary restrictions might lead to "filibustering," "stonewalling," and other excesses of obstruction, which would discredit the House more than anything which had occurred yet. Pointing out how the rule might be used to oppress unpopular members, and unpopular sections, he warned the House that the difficulties of Ireland might be considerably increased. On the whole, he concluded, from their unnecessary pertinacity, that the Goverement had something in their minds which they had not found it convenient to reveal.

Sir William Harcourt, examining the amendment actually before the House, pronounced it to be a simple negation, which, if carried, would be a refusal to adopt any measure for bringing a debate to a close after it had proceeded to a sufficient length. Arguing the question on this basis, he went in minute detail into the business of the session, showing how, under the present system—which the House, by the motion before it, was asked to say it would not alter—a reckless and unpatriotic minority might stop supplies and prevent any business at all being done. The safeguard against a misuse of the power of the majority was the certain retribution with which public opinion would visit them; but without such a change of procedure he argued that a sort of *liberum veto* would be conferred on an irreponsible minority, the result of which would be that nothing whatever would be done. After some sarcastic comments on the combination between the Conservatives and the Parnellites, he warned the Conservatives that, if they succeeded in turning out the Government, their allies of to-day would become their masters of to-morrow; but he predicted with confidence that the result of the division would be to vindicate the ancient fame of the House of Commons.

On the motion of Sir H. Giffard, the debate was adjourned.

The other Orders were disposed of, and the House adjourned at eight minutes past 2 o'clock.

POLITICAL AND PERSONAL.

In the division in the House of Commons on Thursday night on the grant to Prince Leopold, Mr. Gladstone, Lord Hartington, Mr. Childers, Mr. Bright, Mr. Chamberlain, and all the leaders of the Opposition in the House voted against Mr. Labouchere's amendment. Sir C. Dilke, Mr. Fawcett, and several Liberal members below the gangway walked out of the House before the division.

We are requested to state that Sir J. M'Garel-Hogg was unavoidably prevented from being present to vote for the grant to the Duke of Albany.

Sir Herbert Maxwell was accidentally shut out from voting in favour of the grant.

A Cabinet Council was held on Saturday, at which all the Ministers were present.

In acknowledging a resolution passed at a meeting of Orangemen at Bradford, condemning the policy of the present Government, Lord Salisbury writes:—"The present time is a most critical one. Liberty of speech in the House of Commons from the representatives of the people is proposed to be abolished. Mr. Bradlaugh is virtually supported by the present Government and by Mr. Gladstone, and the uncontrollable temper of the Prime Minister has almost brought the two Houses of Legislature into conflict, simply to gratify that gentleman's overweening vanity."

Mr. George Irwin has been elected chairman, and Mr. E. Beckett Faber, vice-chairman of the Leeds and County Conservative Club, which now numbers over 1,000 members.

Mr. Chaplin, M.P., presided at a meeting of the Constitutional Union, in St. James's Hall, at which the subject discussed was the condition of agriculture in England. Mr. E. Ridley, Mr. W. J. Harris, Colonel Malleson, Mr. T. Barkworth, Mr. R. G. Webster, and others addressed the meeting, and the necessity was shown of affording relief from the burdens now incumbent on the farmer, and for encouraging him to raise produce for home consumption.

The annual dinner of the Mid-Surrey Conservative Association for Sutton District was given on Wednesday evening at Carshalton, the Earl of Egmont in the chair, supported by several members of Parliament, among whom were the members for the division. The noble chairman made an able defence of the House of Lords, which was, he said, capable yet of doing as much good as it had done in the past. The policy of the Government was severely criticised, and their measures were stigmatised as worthless for the objects to secure which they had been passed.

Mr. Farrer, the High Sheriff of Westminster, as returning officer for the city of Westminster, has issued, in pursuance of the statute, the statement of the expenses incurred by Lord Algernon Percy on his recent return for Westminster, in succession to Sir Charles Russell, as supplied to him by Lord A. Percy's election agent. From the statement issued it appears that the expenses incurred were but little short of £2,000, the total amounting to £1,996 13s. 11d. The agent's expenses are returned at 100 guineas, while central and district agents absorbed £586 11s. The expenses of the central office, including rent, furniture, salaries of clerks, canvassers, messengers, &c., were £398 9s. 4d., and those for the thirteen district offices, rent, clerks, &c., £367 19s. 3d. Printing expenses amounted to £148 7s. 6d., and those for advertising to £117 2s. The hire of rooms for public meetings and incidental expenses are put down at £63 8s., while the High Bailiff's charges amounted to the moderate sum of £22 9s., and stationery, postage stamps, telegrams, registers, and the other necessary incidental expenses, were £237 7s. 10d.

The placing of some restriction on canvassing at Parliamentary elections is proposed in a Bill that is again introduced by Mr. Lloyd, M.P. This measure would wholly prohibit candidates and their paid agents from canvassing either personally or by letter; and in case of the employment of paid agents to canvass, it would be deemed a "corrupt practice" on the part of the candidate. Moreover, landlords and their agents would be debarred from canvassing their tenants, and employers of labour and their agents from canvassing their *employés*. However, the measure would not affect public meetings, or circulars, addresses, or other writings containing only a statement of a candidate's political views. Another portion of the Bill would hinder candidates and their agents from hiring rooms in public-houses as committee-rooms or for any other purposes connected with the election, except that they might use any hotel as ordinary guests. The penalty for infringing these provisions is fixed at £50, to be paid to any one who may sue for it. Lastly, the Bill directs that public-houses situate within a mile of a polling place shall be closed during the hours of polling, except for the purpose of supplying reasonable refreshments to persons residing more than two miles from the polling place.

The following letter has been sent to the members of the Irish Parliamentary party:—

Sir,—The first division on the *clôture* will take place within a fortnight, and we are requested by the party to urge upon you the reasons of special importance why every Irish member should be in his place. Owing to the reluctance of several Liberal and Radical members to support the *clôture*, the position of the Ministry is such that its fate may depend upon a single vote. The importance, therefore, of your presence may be judged from the following rough analysis of the position of parties. There are at present about 636 members in the House. Of these about 36 would be unable to be present, owing to illness and other causes, leaving an effective available vote of 600. The highest Liberal vote in the present session—that upon the Lords' resolution—was 303. On the Opposition side the Conservatives expect to bring up 240 men. The average dividing strength of our party is 35, which would give 275 votes against the Government. There are 10 Libera's who ordinarily support Mr. Gladstone, but who will, it is believed, oppose his resolution on the present occasion, which would bring the total Opposition vote to 285. The Home Rule members sitting on the Government side number 20, and they are reckoned in the foregoing estimate of the Government strength—303. It is not to be supposed, however, that upon a proposal such as the *clôture*—which is evidently directed against the Irish members, and designed to curtail even the limited means they now possess of exposing the misgovernment of their country—any of them will be found supporting it. But, supposing that only one-half of the Ministerial Home Rulers oppose the Government, as each vote would count two upon a division, the Government majority disappears, in case we can bring up the whole of our party. Every vote, therefore, becomes a matter of the utmost moment. The defeat of the *clôture* involves two considerations of great importance—first, the resignation of the Government; and, second, the impossibility of renewing the present Coercion Act. The second consideration alone, we believe, would be regarded as a matter of the most vital consequence in Ireland. Accordingly, if the Government resolution is carried either by the abstention or the votes of Irish members, the Irish people will not fail to lay upon the shoulders of such members the blame for the renewal of this hateful measure. The Coercion Bill could never have been carried last year but for the defection at the very moment of its introduction of the gentlemen hitherto belonging to our party who are now sitting on the Government side of the House; and, as we feel sure that you will realise that any support either by vote or abstention which the Government may receive will be a demonstration in favour of the renewal of coercion, we cannot doubt that you will be in your place when the division comes on.

Yours truly,

Justin M'Carthy, Deputy Chairman.
Richard Power, J. E. Redmond } Whips.
T. Sexton, E. Leamy } Hon. Secs.

Stained Glass. — The Royal establishment of Mayer and Co., of Munich, whose London show-rooms are at 149, New Bond-street, submit, free of charge, designs for any windows in contemplation. Their works are executed in accordance with the style of architecture, in very best and richest pot-metal glass, or, if desired, with enamel and perspective drawings like in the windows of the Cathedrals of London, Glasgow, Cologne, and others.

THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

We quote the following letter from the *Morning Post*:—

"Sir,—There was an amusing sketch in *Punch* some time ago of two children in a fox-hunting country house, looking at the picture of Our First Parents being driven out of Paradise by angels with flaming swords. 'What can they have done?' asks one. 'I suppose they must have killed a fox,' is the very natural reply. When one sees the Radicals brandishing flaming swords in the face of the House of Lords one is driven to ask the same question, 'what can they have done?' Have they killed a (constitutional) fox? Have they threatened the rights of the House of Commons; infringed civil, religious, or personal liberty? Is it their action that has brought disgrace on our institutions; that arrests indiscriminately women, children, and members of Parliament; that has filled the gaols of Ireland with five or six hundred untried citizens? In fact, has the House of Lords, at the present crisis, done anything to deface the palladium of British liberty? Not a bit of it: it has done none of these things; but it has done what under the present condition of things is far worse. It has ventured to criticise the Irish Land Act as if it was an ordinary Act of Parliament. Now, this cannot be permitted. A man may do a great deal—he may be a political Esau, openly denounce Queen, Lords, and Commons; have 'ni foi, ni roi, ni loi;' but he must not allow himself to express any doubt of the beneficence and success of the Land Act. Why this Act is the only one in the statute-book labelled *defendu d'y toucher* it is hard to say. I suppose it is because

> It's so far gone with ricketts and th' evil
> That one small dose will send it to the devil.

That is to say, that it is so illogical, so impossible, so utterly unjust, so evidently struck with mortal disease that its author feels that the slightest rough usage will be fatal to it at once. The Government do not actually deny that injustice is being committed in the administration of the Land Act. They do not even deny the right of the House of Lords to examine into this injustice. All they say is that the time for inquiry has not yet come; that the House of Lords ought to wait; but if injustice is being committed, it seems a queer argument to use that it is 'too soon to inquire into it.' Everybody knows that there is a point where justice ends and injustice begins, and that when that point is reached inquiry becomes absolutely necessary. The House of Lords say this period has been already reached. The Government say it has not. Who is to decide? It is difficult, sometimes, to define the exact want of justice that constitutes injustice, as it is the exact want of hair that constitutes baldness. If argued out it must of course be reduced to the question of a single hair. If the House of Lords is to wait, what is it to wait for? When will the proper moment arrive to inquire into the administration of the Act? If not in four months, will it be in six, or twelve, or twenty-four months? Diogenes used to tell the young men 'it was not yet time for them to marry;' to the old men he used to say 'it was too late.' The House of Lords are told now it is too soon to inquire into the practices of the Sub-Commissioners. If they defer their inquiry six months, or twelve months, is it not almost certain that they will then be told it is too late? The argument advanced by some over-zealous supporters of the Government that 'the Irish landowners should bear any amount of injustice sooner than interfere with the Executive,' is contrary to common sense. What sense is there in saying to the Irish landowners, 'You are being ruined; but, for God's sake keep still; don't say, or do, anything that can hinder the process; don't attempt to save yourselves. Wait until you are quite ruined, then perhaps we might do something for you.'

"It surprises me that Liberals of 'light and leading' are not more chary in parading that exceedingly 'chalk' kind of Liberalism, that consists in A making B give something to C. If A and B both give something to C, it is quite excusable for both of them, like Little Jack Horner, to exclaim, 'What a good boy am I;' but when A gives absolutely nothing to C himself, it is rather comical to see him congratulating himself on his liberalism, for compelling B to give to C a great deal more than he can afford. Of course everyone knows that those who now denounce so loudly the complaints of the Irish landowners would cry out quite as loudly themselves if they were compelled to submit to a similar sacrifice.

"I know there are many 'stalwarts' in the House of Commons who would do away altogether with the House of Lords; and, indeed, unless their language is intended to conceal their thoughts, there are a certain number of peers who are quite prepared to commit the 'happy despatch,' provided always they can be sure of dragging with them to the realms below their Tory opponents. But what do they propose to give us in its place? A Senate, of course, they will say, nominated or elected; but this would be no improvement on the House of Lords. American and French history both teach us that elected Senates are generally antagonistic to the Lower House, and nominated Senates have generally proved instruments of tyranny in the hands of those who nominated them. I don't suppose any one is very much concerned to maintain that the House of Lords is an ideal House of Legislature. Theoretically, it may be argued that it is the very reverse; there is, indeed, something even comical in the idea of hereditary legislators; we all know that talent is not necessarily hereditary, and that there are many peers who, by education, conduct, habit, are unqualified or disqualified for the work of legislation; and if the deliberations of the House of Lords were influenced by them the institution would not bear examination; but they do not influence them in the very slightest degree. The House of Lords is an hereditary House certainly, but its strength rests as much with those who have been created as with those who have been begotten peers. Together with a certain number of 'faineants,' the House of Lords contains the greater proportion of the matured political wisdom and experience of the nation—those who have been distinguished at the bar, on the bench, in diplomacy, in the House of Commons—and it is by such men exclusively that the decisions of the House of Lords are regulated. Theoretically, the House of Lords may leave much to be desired; practically, it is open to less objections, and has done more good work than any Upper House in existence.

"These periodical attacks on the House of Lords have very different results from what their promoters anticipate: they compel the impartial public to make comparison between the two Houses, and this comparison cannot fail to be in favour of the House of Lords. We see that the procedure of the House of Lords is still marked by dignity, order, and decency; that its work is well done and quickly done; that its debates are exhaustive, statesmanlike, and national; whilst, according to its own showing, the dignity, order, decency, debating power and business capacity of the House of Commons are rapidly approaching the vanishing point. Of course, every incident that shakes national confidence in the House of Commons rallies impartial judgment to the support of the House of Lords. The House of Commons has one real grievance against the House of Lords, and, as far as I know, only one, but it is an irritating one—the House of Lords is constantly recruiting its best men.

"Yours obediently,
"Edward Sullivan.
"37, *Palace-gate, March* 21."

A FRENCH VIEW OF THE BRITISH NAVY.

The new number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* contains a paper by Rear-Admiral Aube, which, while professing to treat of the defenceless condition of French sea arsenals, deals somewhat exhaustively with the naval supremacy of England as affecting her power to resist invasion. Rear-Admiral Aube is no believer in ironclads. They are all very well as far as they go; but he contends that for offensive and defensive purposes they fall far short of the purpose for which they are intended. He says:—

All truths here below are only relatively true. The first-rate ironclad (*cuirassé d'escadre*), with its steel casing, its 100-ton guns, the Hotchkiss revolver cannon, its gigantic spur, its Whitehead torpedoes, its steaming power of sixteen knots, may be the most formidable engine of destruction that human ingenuity can devise; but a squadron of ironclads as the most effectual instrument of maritime warfare has no longer its *raison d'être*. What man can say that the security of England, which was the standpoint of Earl St. Vincent and Mr. Pitt, does not inspire their successors with fears which the former never felt, even when a French army was concentrated about Boulogne for the invasion of England? The empire of the seas, which indisputably belonged to England after Aboukir and Trafalgar, still belongs to her by reason of the numerical superiority of her fleet; but that superiority is only nominal. It is a verbal superiority to which facts no longer correspond. In the old days of the wooden walls, the empire of the seas meant for England the security of her merchant fleets and the absolute immunity of her ports and her shores from attack. The blockade of French ports was thoroughly effective. But that such is no longer the case now is shown by the exploits of the *Alabama*, and the epic campaign of the *Huascar* in the Peruvian war, under the heroic Admiral Grau.

Rear-Admiral Aube does not hesitate to express his belief that the naval authorities in England are themselves convinced that the ironclad squadron does not effectually guarantee England's naval supremacy; and, as an argument which he considers cogent, he adduces the meekness with which Her Majesty's Government submitted to international arbitration in the matter of the *Alabama* claims. He ascribes the fact of our not helping the Turks in their war against Russia to the organisation by the Russians of a fleet of volunteer cruisers.

England seemed once more prepared to take up the cause of her old client, the Sick Man at Stamboul. But suddenly there springs into existence at St. Petersburg and Moscow the association of Volunteer Cruisers. It sends agents out to the United States, where they purchase swift-steaming cruisers—the elements of the new Russian navy. The crews are ready, the officers are appointed, and the feeling of the Government and the public in America seems but little in favour of respecting the laws of neutrality. The recollections of the *Alabama* have not yet died out. England suddenly stops short, thus giving a fresh proof of her impotence; and what are the dangers before which she falls back? Why, before the menace of a privateering war, which may play havoc with her carrying trade. The lesson, however, was not to be thrown away. Henceforth England will be able to oppose the improvised cruisers of her adversaries with whole fleets of cruisers of her own—some of them real ships of war built for fighting and rapid steaming; others, steam packets, built especially with a view to speed, but which at a given time can be transformed into ships of war, and which, when the emergency arises, are likely to be the most efficient elements for the protection of English commerce.

Rear-Admiral Aube mentions the recently launched Cunard mail-packet *Servia* as a specimen of this fleet of the future; and says that there are only five harbours and arsenals in Europe which an enterprising enemy could not reduce into ashes within a few hours. These four arsenals are Kiel and Wilhelmshaven, belonging to Germany; Kronstadt and Nicolaieff, belonging to Russia; and Chatham, belonging to England. As for all the others—Portsmouth and Devonport, and Woolwich, Toulon, Brest, and Cherbourg, he considers that shells and torpedoes would make short work of them.

Spectacles versus Blindness.—One-fourth of those suffering from blindness can trace their calamity to the use of common spectacles or lenses imperfectly adapted to the sight. Mr. Henry Laurance, F.S.S., Oculist Optician, personally adapts his Improved Spectacles at his residence, 3, Endsleigh-gardens Euston-square, London, daily (Saturdays excepted) ten, to four. Sir Julius Benedict writes:—"I have tried the principal Opticians in London without success, but your spectacles suit me admirably. The clearness of your glasses, as compared with others, is really surprising." Dr. Bird, Chelmsford, late Surgeon-Major, W.E.M., writes:—"I could not have believed it possible that my sight could have been so much improved and relieved at my age, 82. I can now read the smallest print, although suffering from cataract on the right eye." The Rev. Mother Abbess, St. Mary's Abbey, Heudon, says:—"The spectacles supplied to myself and several members of the Convent have given great satisfaction." Similar testimonials from John Wooloott, Esq., F.R.C.S., Founder of the Kent County Ophthalmic Hospital, Maidstone; Ven. Archdeacon Palmer, Clifton; Lieutenant-General Macmillen, Brentwood; the Rev. Joseph Hargreaves, Uxoridge-road, and hundreds of others. Mr. Laurance's Pamphlet, "Spectacles, their Use and Abuse," post free.

THE KING AND QUEEN OF SERVIA AT BELGRADE.

King Milan Obrenovich IV. is half a Roumanian in blood, his mother having been Mdlle. Catargi, a member of one of the oldest and best known families of Roumania. On his father's side he comes from the peasant Miloch Obrenovich I., his grandfather, who succeeded Kara-George (Black George), the first liberator of Servia from the immediate domination of the Turks. Prince Milan was proclaimed Prince of Servia on the 2nd of July 1868, after the principality had been governed several years by a Regency appointed by the Skouptschina (National Assembly), after the terrible assassination of his relative and predecessor, Prince Michael Obrenovich III., the most enlightened ruler Servia has ever had, and who laid the foundation of the best institutions now enjoyed by the inhabitants of that principality The King of Servia is about five feet eleven in height, and very strongly built; he has black hair and eyes and a swarthy complexion; his face is broad, and when his features are at rest he is rather a handsome man. His Majesty appears singularly ill at ease in public; his eyes dart furtive glances in every direction, and he is so embarrassed at times that his attempted nonchalance is a complete failure. This nervous bearing when he is in presence of a general audience has been attributed to the effect produced upon his mind by the horrible assassination of his predecessor on the throne, Prince Michael. King Milan was married on the 17th of October, 1875, to the Princess Natalie, daughter of a Russian Colonel Kechko, who had espoused the daughter of Prince Stourdnaof, the late reigning family of Moldavia, before that province was united to Wallachia to form the present kingdom of Roumania. The Queen of Servia is perhaps the most beautiful of all the scions of the reigning families of Europe; she is above the middle height, with an elegantly moulded form, black eyes and hair, a brunette complexion, almost faultless features, and a manner that wins its way at once to the hearts of all whom her Majesty endeavours to please. Dressed in a long trailing robe of black velvet, the Queen of Servia would grace the proudest court in Christendom. Two children have been born to their Majesties: the eldest, born August 14, 1876, was named Alexander after the Emperor Alexander II. of Russia, who was godfather to the young Prince; the younger, born two years later, only survived a few days after seeing the light of day.

The chief Royal residence is at Belgrade; it is two stories in height, fronts the main street of the city, is separated by a small yard from the pavement, and is fenced in by a tall iron railing in front. In the right-hand front corner of the yard is the small one story and basement house, occupied by Miloch I., the founder of the Obrenovich dynasty; it contains only half a dozen rooms; but in those simple days it deeply impressed the imagination of the simple-minded peasants forming nearly the whole of the subjects of the Servian ruler. The second residence is in Nisch, the capital of the territory ceded to Servia by the Turkish Government after the late war. Nisch is a historical old town, and was the site of the conical tower of human skulls, collected by the Turks from the battle-fields were they had triumphed over the Giaour, and exhibited for generations to the travellers who journeyed hither, as the chief curiosity of the old town which saw the legions of Rome in its streets long after it was first founded. The third residence of their Servian Majesties is the old summer-house of Miloch Obrenovitch I. It is situated at Topchidéré, the King's park, which lies about two miles from Belgrade, and is a large hilly tract of forest almost untouched by the hand of man. The only drive of the population of the Servian capital is along the bank of the Save to Topchidéré, where there are *cafés* and other attractions for the entertainment of the *habitués* of the place and their friends who may accompany them hither. Topchidéré is also the King's hunting-ground, where deer and other game can be found in the proper season, the *cafés* referred to being situated near the entrance to the park. The last-named Royal residence is now devoted entirely to the preservation of relics of Miloch I., and of those of Michael Obrenovich III., who was murdered in the forest of Topchidéré in 1866. This building is almost destitute of furniture, and is a counterpart of the usual country residence of a Turkish pasha of a hundred years ago. The Nisch palace was formally the Konak (official residence) of the Pasha appointed by the Porte to rule over that district of the Ottoman Empire. The building is nearly all windows, like the majority of such Turkish residences; and although there is no lack of light in these barren-looking structures, they are extremely comfortless in cold weather, as the windows are loosely fitted, and admit the breezes with too much hospitality. The Nisch palace is furnished with national tapestry, carpets, and hangings, worked by hand in the peasant cottages. The general style of furniture and decoration in all the Royal residences is very plain. The Court spends the greater part of the year at Belgrade, visiting Nisch in summer.

The King of Servia rises at eight, and takes his coffee at nine. From ten to one every day his Majesty receives visitors. In these audiences he appears at his best. He is very affable, always desires his visitors to be seated, and usually offers them cigarettes and coffee. His Majesty talks exceedingly well, speaking French with a Parisian accent, as well as Roumanian, German, and Servian. At one p.m. luncheon, or "breakfast," as it is called in the East, is served, and the Queen is present and partakes thereof, together with the aides-de-camp and the military officers on duty for the day at the palace. Twice each week, on Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from five to eight, there are Cabinet meetings, usually presided over by the King. Dinner is served at eight, and the principal personages of the household, with occasionally invited guests, dine with their Majesties. King Milan is very fond of reading; he chooses military works for his solid literary food, and French novels for the lighter intellectual entertainment. He is passionately fond of shooting, and frequently indulges in this pastime during the seasons favourable for such sport; he is also partial to cards, and has a whist-party twice a week at the Belgrade palace, to which the Russian and German Mipisters are always invited. King Milan is not particularly fond of general society, probably from the fact already mentioned, that he rarely appears to feel at ease in a large assembly. There are always two or three grand balls given every winter at the Servian Court, and *soirées dansantes* every Thursday during the season, from November to March. The Court etiquette at public festivities is simple, and there is a comparative absence of display or formality. The Servian Sovereign shows great liberality towards his needy subjects; and his charities have lately been upon so lavish a scale, that the Royal exchequer has suffered pretty severely from a too extensive expenditure in this direction. His benevolence towards the destitute takes the form of pensions for the old and infirm, donations of money to the more imperatively necessitous; and besides these frequent demands upon his generosity, there are always a number of young Servians studying abroad at his Majesty's expense, who would be unable, from their own resources, to enjoy the benefits of the technical schools in France, Germany, and Austria.

The Queen rises at nine a.m., and has her coffee, alone, at ten. She then works until the luncheon or breakfast hour at one p.m., when she joins her husband. She maintains an extensive correspondence, and is extremely fond of writing. She does not paint, nor play any musical instrument; but she is very fond of reading, and her favourite literature is that found in the best English novels, both ancient and modern. The Queen speaks French, English, Russian, Roumanian, as well as Servian. The excellence of her English is to be accounted for by the circumstance that she was educated by an English governess. In conversing together the King and Qeeen sometimes use the French, and at other times the Servian, language. Her Majesty Natalie rarely retires before midnight; while the King often sits up much later over an interesting game of cards. The Queen is very easy in her manner in public assemblages. She is also fond of society; she receives the ladies of the Diplomatic Corps every Thursday afternoon, and the Servian ladies visit her on Sunday afternoons. At public dinners the King leads the Queen to her seat; but when the dinner is given in honour of some member of the Diplomatic Corps, then that gentleman gives his arm to her Majesty, and conducts her to her place at the table. The favourite amusements of the Queen are driving, dancing, and croquet-playing. She introduced the latter game into Servia, and taught many of her lady subjects how to handle the mallet and balls. Her Majesty is sufficiently religious—attending the services in the Belgrade Cathedral on all Sundays and Saints' days; fasting four times a year, according to the rules of the Orthodox Church, and going often to the confessional; but nevertheless she cannot be justly accused of being straitlaced or at all bigoted. She is, however, entirely devoid of religious intolerance, and when, in 1876, a Manchester society established an orphan asylum at Belgrade, and the native priests attempted to interfere in its management, under the pretence that they were afraid the English superintendent would proselytise the children under his charge, the Princes, as she then was, took a very decided stand against the intrusion of the priests, and assumed the title of protectrice of the establishment, in order to more effectually prevent any further unwarrantable intrusion on the part of the native authorities, whether secular or ecclesiastic. The Minister of Public Instruction also endeavoured to meddle with the government of the orphanage, and received a very decided rebuke from her Highness for his interference.

The Obrenovich dynasty is very popular among the masses of the Servian population; there are pretenders to the Throne, descendants of Kara-George, who bear the title of Princes Karageorgievich, the Slav termination "evich" signifying "the son of," as Kara-George (the original founder of the family) and his offspring Karageorgievich, that is, "the son of George." There is a Karageorgievich party among the higher classes in the principality; and the pretender has also some followers among the peasantry, particularly in the district of Kragujevatz, where the old town of the same name is situated, which was formerly the capital of Servia. But the present dynasty is so firmly established that an Obrenovich will have to commit a series of very unpopular acts before the descendants of Kara-George will ever have a chance of regaining their lost crown. It may be remarked, in order to enable the reader to pronounce Slav names, that when they are spelled with Latin characters, the letter *j* is pronounced *y*. This holds good in the case of Russian, Roumanian, and Bulgarian names, as well as for the Servian.—*The World.*

LITERARY AND OTHER NOTES.

A very pleasant little exhibition has just opened at the Graphic Gallery, where Mr. Thomas has collected some of the results of a ten years' holiday in Switzerland, in the shape of a series of water-colour drawings of the Alps and those who dwell under their shadow. Many of them seem familiar to us in the pages of the *Graphic*, but are more attractive in their original form. The artist has been very happy in his slighter sketches, and also in many of his more finished drawings, reproducing those marvellous effects of sunset and of sunrise which delight the visitor to the playground of Europe. The exhibition, the profits of which are to be devoted to the Artists' General Benevolent Institution, will be specially attractive to those who are familiar with the glorious district in which Mr. Thomas has been wont to make holiday, without, however, being idle, as is shown by the results of his holiday-making here on view, some of which are kindly lent by Her Majesty.

The French Gallery and the Society of British Artists have their private view to-day, and open to the public on Monday.

We hear that the Royal Italian Opera Company scheme will again be placed before the public next week. The American arrangements are now complete, and, as opera is now as popular an institution in America, the combination scheme is sure to prove a success. We understand that the prospectus has been privately circulated amongst a few influential supporters, and a large amount has been already subscribed.

The engravings and etchings belonging to the late Earl of Beaconsfield, removed from Hughenden Manor, were sold on Monday by Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson, and Hodge, at Wellington-street, Strand. The collection comprised a series of the works of William Blake as originally issued, and included the "Songs of Innocence and Experience" and "Marriage of Heaven and Hell;" also a large series of portraits, together with the proofs of the works of G. Cruikshank, Hogarth, Callot, &c. There were over 240 lots, and during the early part of the sale the room was crowded, and some spirited bidding took place over Blake's works, but generally the prices were low. Mr. Childers and Mr. Ralph Disraeli were among the buyers. The works of William Blake realised the following prices:—"The Songs of Innocence" and "Songs of Experience" (fifty engravings), £35; "Europe, a Prophecy," £8 5s.; "Vision of the Daughters of Albion," £34; "The Book of Thel," £23; "The First Book of Urizen," £59; "The Marriage of Heaven and Hell," £50; "The Complaint and the Consolation," £7 10s. The following prices were given for the principal miscellaneous works:—"Le Jardin de la Noblesse Française," £4 10s.; "St. Christopher Crossing the River," by Albrecht Dürer, £2 13s.; "The Life of the Virgin," by the same, £13 5s.; Hogarth's "Strolling Actresses Dressing in a Barn," £4 2s.; "Edmund Burke," by Kingsbury, £2; "The Last Supper," by Raphael Morghen, £5 5s.; "The Encampments in 1780—Hyde and St. James's Parks," £6; "The Doctors of the Church," after Guido, with others, £4 4s.; "Charles I. and the Duke of Hamilton" and "Charles I. in his Robes," after Vandyke," £5 5s.

A full meeting of the Victoria (Philosophical) Institute took place on Monday evening at 7, Adelphi-terrace. It was reported that the Address to Her Majesty which had been voted at the last meeting had been duly presented by the President and acknowledged. Fifteen English and foreign members having been elected, a paper on "Climatic Influences as regards Organic Life," was read by Dr. Gordon, C.B., Honorary Physician to the Queen.

At a meeting of the Royal Geographical Society on Monday evening, Mr. Douglas Freshfield read a paper by Mr. H. E. O'Neill, Her Majesty's Consul at Mozambique, entitled "Three Months Inland from Mozambique." The writer was the first English traveller who had been allowed to penetrate the interior of the country to a greater distance westward than twenty miles, and, after meeting with innumerable obstacles and delays, he succeeded in traversing a tract of country some 200 miles in extent, eventually arriving at a point within, as he was assured, only six or seven days' reach of Lake Nyassa, but which he preferred to estimate at ten days' journey. The district traversed is comprised within the Makua and Lomwe countries, whose boundaries unitedly comprise a tract of country larger than England, populated by an infinite number of petty tribes under independent chiefs. Mr. O'Neill commenced his journey on the 19th of August last with a retinue of twenty-seven native servants and some £50 worth of powder, cloth, and beads, a couple of tents, and a few flint-lock guns as presents for chiefs. Having landed in Mokambo Bay Mr. O'Neill pursued his journey in a south-westerly direction, and at the end of a week had lost half a dozen men by desertion—a preliminary indication of similar troubles that befel him from time to time in the course of his wanderings. Thus at Shalawe he discovered that his principal guide possessed a house, or rather collection of huts, in which his numerous wives were domiciled, and naturally enough the guide was with great difficulty persuaded to push on any farther. A delay of three weeks between the first and second stages of his journey seriously diminished Mr. O'Neill's stock of commodities available for barter and presents, necessitating the cutting up of one of the tents in order to use the strips of canvas for those purposes. Each petty chieftain through whose territory the traveller passed levied blackmail, and it was with considerable difficulty that Mr. O'Neill was able to disabuse their minds of the natural assumption that he must be a trader, in which case the duty levied would be considerably increased. These chiefs presented a great variety of characteristics, but all united in the effort of making the most they could out of the traveller. Polygamy was universally practised, some chiefs possessing twenty or thirty wives, while others rejoiced in more than 100, who were divided into groups, with whom their lord and master resided during certain periods of the year, his removal from one group to another being accompanied with all the ceremonial of a State procession. In certain localities the men were distinguished by tattoo marks in more or less profusion; one division of the Makua people being decorated with a broad crescent-shaped gash on the forehead, and groups of spots and thick lines on the arms, stomach, and back. The fashions of dressing the hair were very varied and singular, especially among the youthful Makuas. So much, however, could not be said of the dress, of which, little being worn, the fashion could only be characterised as severe simplicity. A loin cloth with a few strings of beads and some brass rings formed the prevalent attire, and the Makua ladies evidenced a partiality for robes of foreign manufacture much as to do their sisters in more civilised communities. A damsel having the choice between an ample and handsome costume composed of the skin of a gazelle and a few strings of beads, would invariably reject the former in favour of the "arrangement in beads." Matters of dispute between individual members of a tribe were referred to the headman for settlement, an appeal always lying to the chief. At Shawlawe Mr. O'Neill found a veritable law-court—an umbrella-shaped edifice constructed of bamboo and duly thatched. The prevalent ideas concerning a Supreme Being, life, death, and a future state the traveller found to be of a most hazy character, but the influence of good and evil spirits was distinctly recognised in a few localities. Not infrequently the custom of burying living persons with a dead chieftain was found to exist, and trial by poison was also ascertained to be constantly practised. Mr. O'Neill was not able to make any important scientific discoveries, but he succeeded in taking several valuable observations as to the bearing of mountain ranges, the course of rivers, and the prospects of opening up the country to trade and commerce, the principal articles of which were rice, indiarubber, and ivory, while the slave trade appeared to be carried on with unabated vigour. At the conclusion of the paper, Mr. Thompson, who accompanied the expedition in which Mr. Keith Johnston lost his life, added a few personal reminiscences, after which Lord Aberdare moved a vote of thanks to Mr. O'Neill, and stated that the society had that day decided to make a grant to enable him to obtain certain instruments which would assist him in making further researches in Eastern Africa.

A Roman tower, discovered in the Sablon quarries, in Lorraine, has been partially unburied and searched to the depth of about five metres. The walls are in a good state of preservation, being constructed of white stone, and held together by a fine red cement harder than the stone itself. A number of interesting relics have been found amongst these ruins. Outside the tower is some fine sand to a depth of 1½ metre, whilst inside a layer of dark earth contained some large pieces of tile and bricks of rather extraordinary dimensions. As the Romans paid taxes according to the number of their tiles, they deemed it wise to have them made as large as possible, and these specimens measure from 0m. 15 to 0m. 40 in length and 0m. 3 to 0m. 10 in thickness. They are in splendid condition, being of a bright red colour, and having a metallic sound which indicates the excellence of their manufacture. The Romans exposed their tiles to the air, allowing them to dry before placing them in the ovens, where they were subjected to the highest heat, which, however, was only reached in slow and regularly progressive stages. France was well wooded during the Roman epoch, and for that reason the manufacture of tiles and bricks presented no difficulties. A number of statuettes and coins and inscriptions to pagan deities have been brought to light, and they tend to show that some of these relics belonged to the legions stationed in Lorraine from the year 50 to 300 of the Christian era. The tower is vaulted, and is supported on masonry in the form of four arches.

The lessees of the Alexandra Palace have offered prizes of gold, silver, and bronze medals for competition among professionals and amateurs for the best photographs of the crowds assembled on Easter Monday. Last Easter Monday 76,824 persons visited the Palace, and it is intended to summon the whole number of visitors on the southern slopes of the park at a certain moment for the views to be taken.

On the 1st of May—the same day as the Salon—there will be opened in the new galleries of the Rue de Sèze an exhibition that will certainly be highly interesting. It will be composed of a few choice works of seven painters, representing seven nations, as follows:—England, Mr. Millais; Belgium, Alfred Stevens; Italy, J. de Nittis; Austria, Munkacsy; Germany, Adolph Menzel; Spain, Madrazzo; Holland, Josef Israels. Then, in order to prevent this Salon from being regarded as simply a foreign international affair, four French painters of the first order have been invited to contribute. These four painters are Meissonier, Jules Dupré, Baudry, and Gustave Moreau. The idea of this miniature Salon—a Salon of unique excellence—is due to MM. de Nittis and Alfred Stevens. At the last meeting of the committee, when the existence of the exhibition was finally assured Stevens refused absolutely to talk any more about pictures. The most important element of success in the affair Stevens holds to be the buffet! "*Je me'n charge*" said the Belgian master; "and I mean to organise a buffet such as has never been seen before in France. *Ce buffet-là sera le couronnement de ma carrière!*" What with Stevens's buffet, and the pictures of the famous artists whose names we have just mentioned, to say nothing of the splendour and convenience of the gallery in the Rue de Sèze, this international Salon is sure to have an immense success. What the other painters will send we have not heard; but M. de Nittis will exhibit his picture of the races at Longchamps, on which he has been working for the last eighteen months, and some pastels in the same style, only finer and even more masterly than those he exhibited at the Mirlitons last year.

An interesting account of the prison life of Fedor Dostoefsky, the author of the Russian work recently translated into English under the title of *Buried Alive*, has been published in the newspaper *Kavkaz* by one of his companions in exile, of the name of Rajnovsky. It appears that Dostoefsky objected to complying with some of the regulations which the convicts are accustomed to respect among themselves, and accordingly they resolved to lynch him, looking upon him as an outsider who gave himself airs. But one day he had the courage to make a complaint to the commandant about some offal which had been placed in a fellow-prisoner's food. The result was that he was flogged so severely that he could not leave the hospital for a fortnight. On his return he was at once hailed by his fellow-convicts as a comrade and one who had suffered for the common good. The same commandant caused him to be flogged again, and so savagely that this time he lay ill in the hospital a whole month. The fact of his having thus suffered lends an additional interest to those chapters of *Buried Alive* which deal with the horrible subject of the lash.

A volume, containing the signatures of all who attended the farewell banquet to Lord Bramwell on resigning his position as a Lord Justice, is (says the *Law Times*) to be presented to his Lordship. It will also contain a pen and ink portrait of the noble Lord in his judicial robes.

A new edition of Bishop Thirlwall's delightful *Letters to a Friend* will be brought out in the summer. It will contain some interesting additions, new letters being added, and passages being restored that did not appear in the former edition. *Apropos* of the impending coronation of Milan I., King of Servia, it is interesting to know that the British Museum possesses an original charter in the Servian language, dated A.D. 1395, to which is appended, by strands of red and white silk, a wax impression of the great seal of Stephen Dabisha, King of Servia and Bosnia, which resembles in general characteristics of design the great seal of Richard II. of England.

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Testimonials to be sent on or previous to the 11th April, addressed to the Chairman of the Education Committee, under cover to the Secretary to whom application may be made for further information.

J. GREGORY JONES, Secretary.

Shaw-street, 20th March, 1882.

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JOHN BULL.

LONDON, March 25.

HISTORY OF THE WEEK.

The Emperor WILLIAM celebrated his eighty-fifth birthday on Wednesday, and there were great rejoicings at Berlin on the auspicious occasion. He is certainly a marvellous specimen of the triumph of energy and vigour over Time, though not quite so young as when he entered Paris in triumph sixty-seven years ago. A strong argument against that compulsory retirement on the ground of age, which is one of the Liberal fads, might be drawn from his career, and Mr. TROLLOPE'S amusing notion of a "Fixed Period," which is hardly more absurd in itself, being only the logical carrying out of that principle, would be very unpopular with the admirers of the German EMPEROR. Among the birthday addresses was one from the Central Conservative Committee thanking him for the famous Rescript, which reminded the country once more that there was a Crown in Prussia, and the numerous congratulatory letters and telegrams which he received from his brother Sovereigns were very gratifying to the oldest member of their body in age, though not the oldest counting from his accession. The Czar of RUSSIA was specially, almost effusively, affectionate in his greeting, and a political significance has been attached to this as if intended to neutralise the ill-effect of the SKOBELEFF speeches, but it may be doubted if such an interchange of courtesies between St. Petersburg and Berlin would really avert a rupture should Prince BISMARCK see his opportunity in the CZAR'S difficulty, or should the hand of the CZAR himself be forced by his Slavophil advisers. Meanwhile, the insurgents in the Herzegovina, being left unaided by the partisans of their nationality in other countries, relying on whose assistance they have risen in arms, are not holding their own against the superior force of Austria. At the same time, the determination of the latter to change her administrative position into one of actual possession gathers strength with each victory she gains over the scattered bands, and also, with each florin she has to spend, each precious life among her troops which she has to sacrifice in the police duties imposed upon her by the Congress of Berlin.

When we wrote last week on the subject of the North Borneo Company, we had not the advantage, such as it may be, of the discussion on that subject which took place in the House of Commons at the time when what we then wrote was passing through the press. We cannot say that the result of that discussion has gone far to modify our opinion. We still maintain that the scheme is an excellent one, from the point of view of those who can echo the LAUREATE'S prayer that

> Our greatness may not fail
> Through craven fears of being great.

But we are still surprised that the great Apostle of Anti-Imperialism should have lent the sanction of his official authority to the promulgation of such a scheme. The analogy between it and the undertaking of the East India Company is so obvious to the ordinary observer that nothing short of Mr. GLADSTONE'S ingenuity could have succeeded in discovering points of difference between the two. Each is, in its inception, a mere commercial company, and as such receives its charter; what is there to lead us to expect that the result should be different in the two cases? The only distinction is that, while the officials who granted to the great Company of Leadenhall-street their charter could little have anticipated the great results which were to flow from that apparently trifling cause, the officials who granted the new charter to Sir RUTHERFORD ALCOCK and his friends cannot plead ignorance of the probable results, having the history of the rise of our Indian Empire before their eyes. We are indeed well satisfied that the present Government should so far have belied its traditions as to lend a helping hand to an experiment so well worth trying in the interests of England, though, in order to do so, it has been obliged to turn its back upon itself and upon the now too famous Midlothian harangues. But it may be doubted whether the legal effect of the charter has been sufficiently considered; and the question raised by a contemporary how far the new charter, as interpreted by those responsible for it, conflicts with the established law of the land, that sovereignty acquired in foreign lands by a British subject is in reality acquired for the CROWN, is a very serious one. The result, however, of the ebullition of Imperialism *per incuriam* is likely, we confidently believe, to conduce to the prosperity of the Empire.

The discussion on Parliamentary reform which occupied the House of Commons on Tuesday evening was not of much practical importance. Mr. ARNOLD and Mr. ELLIOT, on whom has fallen the mantle of Mr. TREVELYAN dropped by the "Competition Wallah" on his entering the sacred precincts of office, submitted two resolutions—one for equalising the county and the borough franchise, and the other in favour of electoral districts. When we remember the prominent plank which the former furnished to the Liberal platform, and how Mr. GOSCHEN, much to his regret, declined to take office under Mr. GLADSTONE because he could not plant his foot firmly on that plank, it is rather curious that it should be so quietly shelved after serving its purpose. Mr. GLADSTONE apparently regards it at present as out of the sphere of practical politics, but contemplates it as the last dying act and confession to which the present Parliament may look forward. The "peculiar circumstances of the case" justified the very unreal and unpractical proceeding of passing a resolution which there was no immediate prospect of carrying into effect, and he recognised in the importance of the question proposed to be submitted for discussion yet another reason for promptly suppressing all discussion. There was somewhat of unreality in most of the speeches both for and against the resolution, which gave all the more prominence to Mr. SCHREIBER'S outspoken criticism on the results of past Reform Bills. The effect of the unhappy leap in the dark in bringing about changes for the worse in the composition of the House, the failure of the introduction of large constituencies and vote by ballot to put a stop to corruption, as promised by Mr. BRIGHT, the oscillations of public opinion which turned the GLADSTONE majority of one Parliament into a BEACONSFIELD majority in the next, and then turned it back again in the present House, were effectively dwelt upon by one who humorously described himself as a kind of political RIP VAN WINKLE, who had been absent from Parliament in the interval between 1865 and 1880, while the result of a popular franchise which created a demand for popular oratory was well depicted by him as being "the great "talking Parliament led by the great talking "Minister."

On Thursday in both Houses the Royal Message announcing the marriage of Prince LEOPOLD with the Princess HELENA of Waldeck was taken into consideration. The Address in the Lords, moved by Earl GRANVILLE in a graceful little speech, and seconded according to custom by the Leader of the Opposition, was at once agreed to, but the Commons did not show so loyal a spirit of unanimity. Mr. LABOUCHERE opposed the PREMIER'S proposal of an increased grant of £10,000 a year to the PRINCE, and the provision of an annuity of £6,000 to the PRINCESS in the event of her being left a widow. These amounts were, as Mr. GLADSTONE explained, in accordance with precedent, and had originally been fixed during the second government of Lord PALMERSTON after careful investigation. It might have been thought that, independently of any of the other grounds on which the proposal was supported, this might have satisfied the most uncompromising opponent of such votes, for it is difficult to see on what principle a different measure is to be meted out to the Duke of ALBANY than has been meted out to his brothers the Dukes of EDINBURGH and CONNAUGHT. But Mr. LABOUCHERE did not like to lose the opportunity of protesting, though, to do him justice, his speech, and that of Mr. BROADHURST, who seconded his opposition, were couched in a moderate tone, studiously avoiding objectionable and offensive comment. Of course the comparison between what the PRINCE had a week and what many respectable men had a year drawn by the latter was beside the question; but if it was necessary in the cause of Radical consistency, now deserted by Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, that the grant should be opposed, however unfair and unreasonable such opposition was shown beforehand to be by the unanswerable statement of the PREMIER, it could hardly have been opposed in a more decorous manner. The same praise cannot be bestowed on Mr. STOREY and Mr. HEALY, who vied with each other in vulgarity and bad taste, Mr. STOREY getting slightly the advantage, but Mr. HEALY scored first by avowing that he was indifferent whether he was considered loyal or disloyal, his objection being to "any of these people getting any-"thing." After a strong protest from Mr. GLADSTONE against such language, the vote was carried by a majority of 387 to 42, the Right Honourable JOSEPH himself being one of the majority, and the Citizens DILKE and FAWCETT slinking out of the House to avoid voting, though the support of all three was confidently claimed by Mr. LABOUCHERE in his opening speech.

The crusade which the wire-pullers of the Liberal party are carrying on against the right of private judgment is extending its sphere of operations. Not content with dragooning the members of that party in the House of Commons, they are now endeavouring to extend their system from St. Stephen's to Pall-mall. It appears that some of the unfortunates, who are obliged in the former locality to submit to be driven by the crack of the Birmingham whip, have endeavoured to console themselves for the ignominious position into which they have been forced as members of Parliament by displaying a certain freedom of choice as members of the Reform Club. Under the shelter of the ballot they have dared to blackball two of Mr. CHAMBERLAIN'S brothers, and this fearfully audacious act has seemed to the Caucus so nearly akin to parricide that it has called forth an attempt to introduce a stringent measure of reform which shall make the Club as obedient to the Right Honourable JOSEPH as the House of Commons itself. Because the right of the members to express their opinions by the aid of the ballot-box has been so fearfully abused as to rob the club of the advantage of the presence of the brothers CHAMBERLAIN, it has been resolved by the more advanced and enlightened party in it to transfer the election from the general body of members to the Committee. It is to be hoped that there is yet sufficient spirit in the general body to resist such disfranchisement, especially when it is avowedly a punishment for rejecting the good which the Brummagem gods provide them. If the question is to be decided by ballot, there can be little doubt that this attempt to stifle opinion in an avowedly political club will be promptly rejected, but the weak-kneed Liberals who have not the courage of their opinion in the House of Parliament may perhaps show no less cowardice at a general meeting of the Reform Club. It is probably on their want of backbone that the proposers of the innovation rely, and their victims may have to swallow the brothers CHAMBERLAIN at the one place as they will probably have to swallow the *clôture* in the other. But each bitter pill will be taken with a considerable amount of wry faces.

The Salvation Army has entered on a new campaign, and, however unwilling we may be to discourage any onslaught on the heathenism and infidelity which are so fearfully prevalent among us at the present day, we find it difficult to express that approval of this extraordinary manifestation of fanaticism which is required of us by its more enthusiastic supporters. The hysterical outbursts, the—we hope unconscious—blasphemies of those who are thus engaged in playing at soldiers, whether as generals, staff-officers, or privates, can but make the judicious grieve, and we can hardly fancy that the disturbances to which the operations of the Army give rise, the conversion of quiet and orderly streets into the scenes of such outrageous tumult as are described by a dweller in Princes-street, in his letter to the *Times* on Thursday, can really be of use in spreading the gospel of peace. It is an unfortunate sign of the times that such irregular and fantastic methods of doing good should be gaining popularity in preference to the quieter and more sober ministration of the Church of England. Nor can we regard it as altogether satisfactory that Messrs. MOODY and SANKEY should be elevated to such a position of Apostleship as seems to be accorded to them by the numerously signed requisition which, as we now learn, has been presented to them, begging these somewhat theatrical evangelists to spend not less than twelve months in London. That requisition is signed not only by Earl CAIRNS and Mr. SAMUEL MORLEY, who might fairly be expected to sympathise with such illegitimate organisations, but also by some of our leading clergy who might no less fairly be expected to exert their influence in the more legitimate sphere of labour which their own parishes afford, rather than to call in the aid of their schismatical allies. A Canon of Westminster and a Canon of York might surely find work to their own hand ready to do, without joining Mr. SPURGEON in calling in the aid of professional Revivalists.

Mr. BRADLAUGH has not been brought into prominent notice this week as a claimant to profane the Parliamentary Oath, but he and

his friend, Mrs. BESANT, who "carries on "business in co-partnership as publisher and "journalist" with him, have appeared at the Marylebone Police-court to prosecute a dog-stealer for taking advantage of their simplicity. The proceedings have no great public interest, for Mrs. BESANT's claim as an Atheist to affirm—resting as it does on the statute which throws upon the Judge the responsibility of satisfying himself, not that the witness objects to take an oath, but that an oath has no binding effect on the witness's conscience—contributes nothing to the Parliamentary controversy. But it is somewhat remarkable that Mr. BRADLAUGH who has discoursed so loudly about his own impecuniosity, and boasted that it was only by kindly but purely unsolicited support that he has been able to defray the expenses of his re-election, should be in a position to pay fifteen guineas for the recovery of a dog in order to oblige Mrs. BESANT.

A vigorous attempt is being made by the friends—we suppose we are hardly justified in calling them the admirers—of Dr. LAMSON to procure a commutation of his sentence. The grounds upon which they rest their petition are somewhat inconsistent. Sometimes they assume that the medical evidence is insufficient to prove that the Doctor's victim really died from the poison administered to him by his affectionate brother-in-law—at other times they admit the amiable weakness, but seek to prove that the quantity of morphia which their *protégé* has used during the last twelve months has been sufficient so far to disorder his mind that he cannot be held responsible for deliberately planning and carrying out the administration of a poisonous drug to a poor boy, by whose death he was likely to profit. The inconsistency of the two lines of argument is apparent, but we must, we suppose, assume that some of the condemned man's supporters take one view and some the other. It is probable that this is the first time that such a double-barrelled attempt to save a criminal from the gallows has been ventured upon, and it is to be hoped in the interests of that society against which he has offended, that no illogical sentimentality in high quarters may prevent the carrying into execution of the sentence of the law. The plea of madness is one which will probably be raised again and again as long as the old law that "He who sheds man's "blood by man shall his blood be shed" yet remains in the statute-book, but if Dr. LAMSON does not suffer the penalty of his crime it is difficult to imagine any case in which that penalty can be carried out.

The interesting elephant, on whose behalf so much sympathy has been displayed—we cannot, with the fear of the *St. James's Gazette* before our eyes, say wasted—is now afloat, having been hoisted on board the *Assyrian Monarch* at half-past two yesterday in the presence of a crowd of admiring spectators, not however including, as was fondly hoped, the LORD MAYOR himself. The enthusiasts who have for the last few weeks been supplying him—JUMBO, we mean, not the LORD MAYOR—with buns and less suitable delicacies will now be at liberty to bestow their charity upon less sensational, but perhaps more deserving, objects. We must own that there was something of genuine pathos in the description of the huge animal falling on his knees, and pathetically appealing to its keeper against its removal; but we cannot doubt that, if the dangers of the sea journey are safely surmounted, "poor old JUMBO," as he is affectionately styled by small children and street roughs alike, will be quite as happy under the rule of Mr. BARNUM as he has been under that of Professor FLOWER. The description of his triumphal journey from the Regent's-park to the Docks, of the Guard turning out in Albany-street to greet him, of the solemn procession of hansom cabs which followed behind his car, is full of interest, and even those who regard the huge earth-shaking beast as having occupied an undue share of public attention during the last few weeks, will probably be induced to join in wishing him *bon voyage*.

The fire at the Victoria Docks on Saturday, which seems to have done more damage than was at first reported, can hardly be regarded with indifference, or passed over with the same hasty notice as the ordinary "alarming conflagration" of the penny-a-liner. It was evidently no accidental occurrence, and the fact that the officials should have been warned of it beforehand by an anonymous letter is very significant. We need not of necessity assume that the concerted plan for the seizure of the arms belonging to the Volunteer corps attached to the Docks, which was foreshadowed in this warning, had any real existence, but the presence on the scene of the van, the arrival of which was announced in the anonymous letter, goes far to confirm the truth of that warning. There are, indeed, only two alternatives: either there was a scheme of the character foreshadowed, which was only frustrated by the treachery of the anonymous correspondent who revealed it to the Dock authorities, or the revelation itself was a mere plant intended to lead the police to regard similar warnings with indifference. Either view of the case has some very unsatisfactory features in it. Incendiarism is a powerful agent in the hands of the disaffected, and even if we take the less alarming view, it is sufficiently alarming to think that it should be worth anyone's while to engage in an elaborate scheme for the mere purpose of throwing the police off their guard. Such a device can only have been adopted by someone whose interest it is that the authorities should be taught to disregard anonymous warnings, with the view to making some great scheme of destruction more easy to carry out.

THE *CLOTURE*.

The debate on the *clôture*—we will not be beguiled by Mr. MATTHEW ARNOLD into using the English word "closure" to express so eminently an un-English idea as that conveyed by its French equivalent—was continued on Monday night, and again on Thursday after the discussion of the Duke of ALBANY'S grant. There is somewhat of a loss of interest involved in so spasmodic a discussion of a subject of so much importance. More than six weeks have now elapsed since notice of the resolutions on procedure, which were to destroy the ancient liberties of the House of Commons, was given by the PRIME MINISTER, all eager to be supplied by an obedient Parliament with an axe for immediate use, not only against the upas tree of obstruction, but against the healthgiving, though to him unpleasing, tree which under the name of Opposition has taken root and grown and flourished through a longer period even than the fifty years that he himself has sat in the House. The present stage of the discussion is confined to the rule which Mr. GLADSTONE has, in defiance of logic, and we venture to think in defiance of prudence, put first in the list of new rules. This is the *clôture pur et simple* which might well have crowned the edifice of the new code of procedure, but is hardly a suitable foundation for it. Many of the other rules are legitimate limitations of privileges of speech which have been abused by masters in the art of obstruction such as Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, and it is probable that on most of them there would have been a general agreement between the majority on both sides of the House. Moreover, their adoption would have enabled Mr. CHILDERS and Mr. TREVELYAN to have introduced the Estimates for the various branches of the service for which they are responsible at a reasonable hour, when there could have been some discussion upon them. This, as we pointed out last week, would not have been effected by the *clôture* which Mr. GLADSTONE so perversely insists upon first thrusting down the throats of his opponents and many of his unwilling supporters, but would have been effected by some of the less objectionable resolutions which are to follow. But the "Sic "volo sic jubeo" policy which is so dear to Mr. GLADSTONE has led him to discard the more logical and more conciliatory course for that which bears more emphatic testimony to his own despotic power, and indeed he makes no secret that the *clôture*, if accorded to him, is to be at once employed to stifle opposition to his other reforms of procedure.

The delay which has taken place has been to some extent useful to the Government. It furnishes them with an apparent argument for the necessity of some such a measure, which will carry more weight with those who do not study Parliamentary history than with those who do and can, therefore, properly distribute the responsibility for delay. It has also enabled them to employ the "Association with which "the Right Hon. the junior member for "Birmingham is no longer officially connected, "but with which he is still politically "connected," in coercing mutinous Liberals, who, like poor JUMBO, resist getting into the box prepared to transport them from a land where Freedom broadens down to an Americanised House of Commons. Strong efforts have been made by that association to bring back those who have straggled from the broad path of their duty to the Caucus into the narrower path of their duty to their country, and to secure abstention at all events, where a vote in support of the *clôture* is positively refused. But the interval has also served to show that the feeling of the country is not, as was fondly supposed by the wire-pullers, in favour of so heroic a method of putting down opposition as that advocated by Mr. GLADSTONE. The amendment of Mr. MARRIOTT, who has himself incurred the anger of the Caucus for it, is directed against the *clôture* by a majority of the House. This, as has been again and again explained in a way to satisfy everybody but Sir WILLIAM HARCOURT, means by a bare majority, though it seems that the officials of the House, like the American lady who put the legs of her piano into petticoats, objected to the use of that adjective. But it is this bare majority to which the Ministry cling most persistently, and not all the arguments of those who have opposed it—arguments which are only met by repetitions of the necessity of some change and threats of dissolution—not all the private remonstrances of their own followers have succeeded in shaking their determination to insist that the evident sense of the House is to be evidenced by a majority of one! It may be that the consciousness that their own majority is dwindling, and is not expected to exceed twenty when the division on Mr. MARRIOTT'S amendment is taken on Thursday, makes them all the more persistent on this point.

The principal speeches which have been made during the past week on the subject of the *clôture* by a bare majority are those of Mr. RAIKES, Sir JOHN LUBBOCK, Mr. BERESFORD-HOPE, Sir RICHARD CROSS, and Sir MICHAEL HICKS-BEACH against the bare majority, and of Lord HARTINGTON and Sir WILLIAM HARCOURT in its favour. The new member for Preston was specially happy, and succeeded in drawing the usually imperturbable Lord HARTINGTON, who, having, as Mr. RAIKES described it, "let the most gigantic of cats out "of the flimsiest of bags," in his speech at Nelson during the vacation, which first divulged *clôture*, proceeded to repeat that operation as to the manner in which the tyrannous majority were likely to use the giant's strength which they asked to have conferred upon them. His half cynical, wholly frank avowal of the real purpose to which the *clôture* was to be applied contrasts forcibly with the language of the PRIME MINISTER, and his speech was not calculated to confirm the waverers in their opinion of the desirability of the *clôture*, though the threat which it contained of the possible result of a Ministerial defeat might perhaps confirm their votes. Neither the one nor the other, however, were likely to be affected by the "rattling jury" speech of the HOME SECRETARY, who is certainly not a success as a conciliatory orator.

LORD REDESDALE'S BILL.

There can be little ground of surprise that the countenance given to the Atheist member for Northampton by Her MAJESTY'S Government, and the alarming spread of infidelity among all classes in England, as evidenced by the persistent support of his candidature at Northampton, by the floods of coarse and vulgar infidelity which pour forth in the cheaper, and of more refined but by no means less dangerous scepticism which pour forth in the more expensive organs of the same school of thought, should have aroused in Lord REDESDALE the desire to take some active measure to stay the torrent. The excellence of his motives could hardly be questioned even by those who disagreed with him in his estimate of the gravity of the situation, still less by those who, like ourselves, feel deeply with him on that important subject. But we cannot think that he was altogether well advised in the form of protest which he adopted when he introduced the Bill which was discussed in the House of Lords on Thursday evening. It is not on the ground that such a protest was untimely, for when open avowal of Atheism and glorification of a creed of negation have taken the place of the covert insinuations and half-uttered suggestions which were all that would have been tolerated in ordinary society but a few years since, it is well that those who are very jealous for the glory of GOD should be no less outspoken. It is not by soft speeches and a toleration of honest doubt, which extends so far as almost to assume that honesty is the prerogative of doubt alone, that the great and growing evil is to be met. But, at the same time, it is not to be met by a fresh imposition of new tests, such as that proposed by the Chairman of Committees of the House of Lords. The objections to his proposal were fairly and temperately urged by the various speakers in the course of the interesting discussion which it called forth, and he did well to withdraw it without pressing for a division, the result of which could hardly fail to have been misunderstood. We are not among the devoted and uncompromising admirers of Lord SHAFTESBURY, who have elevated that worthy Peer to a chief place in the Protestant hagiology, and we still groan in spirit at the bishopmaking in which he was allowed to indulge during the *régime* of that earnest and devout Prime Minister, Lord PALMERSTON. But we feel that on such a question as that which was raised by Lord REDESDALE'S Bill his name is a power in itself, and it was well that in the difficult position in which the House was placed by its introduction the critical task of opposing it should have been entrusted, in the first place, to one whose opposition could hardly be misconstrued as implying any sympathy with the evil with which it professed to deal. But, though Lord SHAFTESBURY'S name would have been a guarantee against any such misconstruction among those who have any faculty of judgment, the action of other Peers might have been regarded with more suspicion; and, with that hasty generalisation to which the world is so prone, those who voted against Lord REDESDALE would be lumped together in the public mind as supporters of Mr. BRADLAUGH. How far this would be from being a fair deduction is shown by the Duke of ARGYLL'S speech. While going further than Lord SHAFTESBURY—who had contented himself with moving the previous question—and desiring to have met the proposal by a direct negative, he expressed most strongly and courageously his dissent from the course of action adopted by the PRIME MINISTER in the Lower House in reference to the junior member for Northampton, and his sympathy with the course taken by the Conservatives and such of the Liberals who preferred their conscience to their party. The profanation of the oath to which Mr. GLADSTONE saw no objection was very differently regarded by his late colleague, and he expressed his astonishment that any one could be found to profess to regard the conduct of the House in refusing to stand by and make a ring for such an act of profanity as illegal. It was, therefore, not as a supporter of Mr. GLADSTONE'S *protégé* that the Duke of ARGYLL was so decided in his opposition to Lord REDESDALE. But, as he pointed out, the proposed test would not exclude the Atheist more effectively than the present form of words; and he hit a true blot when he urged the objection that the Bill distinctly implied that, as the law now stood, there was nothing to prevent an Atheist taking his seat. The assertion of this would have been a most dangerous but a logical result of the acceptance of the new formula, which could be swallowed as readily as the present by any unscrupulous man. For the use of the words "So "help me GOD" is as distinct an affirmation of the existence of a God as the more express affirmation which it was proposed to superimpose. Another objection pointed out by Lord SALISBURY was that in reality the new declaration, though seeming more distinct, was less distinct from a Christian point of view than the present formula which Mr. BRADLAUGH was ready to swallow. It avowed a belief in *an* Almighty God, which was not promoting the recognition of that ALMIGHTY GOD, our belief in whom we are wont to express in the Creed when we say "I believe in GOD," not "I believe in *a* God." There was yet another reason, not so much dwelt upon openly by the various speakers, but doubtless very powerful,—that if the Bill had been read a second time, it must have been the subject of a further series of debates in the Upper House, and of a discussion in the Lower House not perhaps so solemn and worthy as on the whole the debate on Thursday proved. The evil of such discussions is so great that there should be some still greater good likely to be attained to make it justifiable to run the risk of them. This was shown not to be the case in the present instance, but we can little agree with one of our contemporaries that there was nothing but an idle waste of time in the discussion of an absurd and futile proposal. The whole tone of the debate, except perhaps the Bishop of LONDON'S sympathetic reference to Agnosticism, and the somewhat strange doubt expressed by him whether any declaration at all could properly be exacted—though we do not see why a declaration of loyalty to GOD is more objectionable than a declaration of loyalty to the SOVEREIGN—was an emphatic protest against the admission of Atheists to Parliament, and the arguments urged against the imposition of a new test will have no application to a removal of that already existing.

Reviews.

IN MEMORIAM.*

We should indeed be open to the charge of ingratitude if we omitted to notice in these columns a little book, which, though too long delayed in its appearance, will serve to recall the memory of one who was closely connected for more than ten years with the *John Bull*. The volume of *Translations and Original Pieces*, by the late Charles Gipps Prowett, published with the assistance of Mr. Prowett's old College, and edited by Mr. Monro, one of his brother Fellows, will do something to bring back to those who knew him, and to introduce to those who knew him not, "a ripe scholar and cultivated writer, "who was also a most genial and lovable man." It is thus that he is described in the introduction to the present volume—not apparently written by the editor—and we cannot resist quoting further from the graceful tribute to his memory which is there paid :—

As a companion, he exercised a singular attraction. There was quite a noble fairmindedness in his character—an utter forgetfulness of self and absence of pretension, combined with a certain *naiveté* that almost amounted to carelessness.

Every one who knew him must have wished him success in life; few could have expected that he would achieve it. It is certain that he would never have struggled for it—and, if won, it might have been somewhat out of keeping with his character, in which were many graces which, as a rule, the prosperous have not.

The larger part of the volume is occupied with a translation of the *Georgics*, dictated by Mr. Prowett when confined to his sofa by a malady which required perfect rest, but showing no signs of failing health or energy. Indeed, it may well compare with any English version of that great poem, and affords proof of considerable mastery over blank verse. As a specimen of the author's powers in this respect we may quote a portion of that great digression on the glories of Italy with which Virgil enlivens the Second Georgic :—

But neither wealth of Median woods, nor yet
Ganges the beautiful, nor Hermus' stream
Turbid with gold, nor Bactria, nor Ind,
Nor spicy tracts of rich Panchaian sand
Can match the praises of our Italy.
* * *
Survey her noble towns, her monuments
Of human labour, fortresses that rise
In perpendicular stone, the ancient walls
About whose base her lordly rivers wind.
Need I recount the seas which wash her coasts
By north and south? or those broad lakes of hers,
The Larian chief, or, great Benacus, thee,
Whose surges rival Ocean's roll and roar?
Or speak of all her havens, and the mounds
That locks the Lucrine waters, where afar
Echo the murmurs of the sullen main,
Recoiling baffled from the Julian Port
That blends Avernus with the Tuscan waves?
Or praise the silver streaming in her veins,
Her mines of copper and abounding gold?
She is the mother of a sturdy brood,
The men of Marsia and the Sabine hills,
The Volscian pikemen, and Ligurians trained
To face a life of hardship. She hath borne
Her Decii and her Marii, and her great
Camillus, and her Scipios stark in war,
And thee, great Cæsar, whose victorious arms
Even now by Asia's furthest shores repel
From towers of Rome the Indian tamed to peace.
All hail! great nurse of fruits, Saturnian land,
Great nurse of men! Listen while I essay
Thy works of old-world praise and art, I dare
To ope the sacred fountains, and to sing
Through Roman towns the songs which Ascra heard.

There is in these noble verses the ring of true poetry; while the freedom, combined with accuracy, with which the original is rendered has in it the evidence of a refined scholarship. The other translations are from the *Eumenides* of Æschylus, from the *Pervigilium Veneris*—the authorship of which is still matter of dispute, later commentators having refused to follow the almost unanimous adscription of it to Catullus by earlier editors—and from the Archangels' Song in *Faust*.

Passing to the more original efforts of Mr. Prowett, we regret that the editor of these *Reliquiæ* should have confined himself to poetry, as there are not a few of the writer's prose contributions to various magazines and to our own pages which would have been worth collecting. They all—again to quote from the introduction to the present volume—

in addition to their easy and tasteful style, show a wide range of reading and a strong critical and historical faculty which awake a regret that his powers were so exclusively absorbed by work essentially ephemeral.

These would, we think, if judiciously chosen, have given a yet truer and more favourable estimate of their author than his poetical pieces, though the merits of the latter are not to be despised. Perhaps the most powerful of them is that on *Frederick Barbarossa*, though we can hardly adopt the enthusiastic expressions of the author, who believes that in the Emperor William, in Prince Bismarck, and Count Moltke the better part of Barbarossa lives again. But, without embarking on this vexed question, we may quote the spirited introduction to the poem, recounting how—

In Germany the tale is told
That though the Antioch waters rolled
O'er Frederick Barbarossa's head,
Not wholly then his life was fled;
But angels bore from Syria's strand
The hero back to German land:
And there amid the mountains lone,
Close pent within a vault of stone,
With huge Kyffhäuser o'er his head,
Sword girt and hauberk riveted,
His seated form abides, they say,
Sleeping long centuries away;
So long, that through the granite veins
Of the rude slab on which he leans
That russet beard, day after day,
For each stark hair hath forced a way.
Yet not for ever. 'Tis averred
He doth but wait the summoning word.
In some dark day, when Germany
Hath need of warriors such as he,
A Voice, to tell of her distress,
Shall pierce the mountain's deep recess,
Shall ring through those dim vaults, and scare
The spectral ravens round his chair.
So shall the spell of ages break,
And from his trance the sleeper wake:
The solid mountain shall dispart,
The granite slab in splinters start,
(Responsive to those accents weird,)
And loose the Kaiser's shaggy beard.
Through all the startled air shall rise
The old Teutonic battle-cries;
The horns of war that once could stir
The wild blood of the Berserkir
Shall fling their blare abroad, and then,
The champion of his own Almain,
Shall Barbarossa come again.

There are many other passages in this graceful little volume which might be quoted with advantage; but we prefer to leave it to the appreciative sympathy, not only of the few who knew the lamented author, but also of the larger number who, as we believe, will gladly welcome these fragments of the work of one belonging to a school of scholarship and literary culture of which there are but few representatives still left among us.

* *Translations and Original Pieces.* By the late Charles Gipps Prowett. Edited by C. H. Monro.—Cambridge: Deighton, Bell, and Co.; London: G. Bell and Son, 1882.

MARITIME DISCOVERY.*

In these two handsomely-printed volumes Lieut. Low has undertaken to write, if not the history of maritime discovery, yet a survey of those discoveries from the doings of the Phœnician navigators down to almost the latest adventure of English, American, Russian, or Norwegian navigators in the Arctic regions and those due to the researches of Sir James Clark Ross along the dreary coasts within the Antarctic circle. He has not only undertaken this, but in addition, in two of the most interesting of the chapters in these volumes, he has described, briefly indeed but clearly, the different kinds of craft used by ancient navigators and the rude inefficient rafts and canoes of the half-civilised tribes of the North and South Pacific. Where the scope of the survey is thus comprehensive it is in vain to expect many detailed accounts of the most remarkable of the voyages of the great Spanish, Portuguese, or English navigators of the past or present, and yet it is detail which interests most readers and which especially fascinates young readers. Lieut. Low, however, has written a survey of maritime discovery rather than a history—a survey, indeed, of deep and abiding interest, especially to English readers, who may follow in his pages the successive efforts made during the Tudor and Stuart Sovereigns to extend the limits of English rule and to counteract the power of hostile armaments in Europe by multiplied blows at the settlements and ships of "our adversaries" in distant parts of the world. In later times the voyages of discovery made from our shores have partaken more largely than formerly of a scientific character and, whilst extending the bounds of the Empire—which we do seemingly by instinct—we have not been neglectful of those other realms whose limits we have also greatly aided in extending—the animal and vegetable, the organic and inorganic kingdoms of nature. These, however, are only touched upon by the writer, and that incidentally, in those instances where the discovery of new islands and the formation of new colonies have been mixed up with discoveries in electricity, in cosmogony, in the examination of the bed of the ocean, and the geological formation of the seacoasts.

Whether from a desire to lighten the mass of the details which he has summarised or from the feeling that maritime discovery is associated with and indebted for some of its greatest triumphs to the flights of the imagination, Lieut. Low has sprinkled through his pages snatches of poetry, which, however, only tend to make his narrative halt. Perhaps he has not selected these poetic embellishments with care: at any rate, they seem to us out of place and by no means conducive to the interest of his history or survey. We advise him, whenever his volumes may reach a second edition, which they deserve to do, to strike off these "purple patches" and to supply their place with more of sober narrative. We grudge the space occupied with these illustrations in verse. We could well have spared these fragments from Thomson and Southey, Bowles and Longfellow, for half-a-dozen more pages devoted to the voyages of Prince Henry of Portugal or even to Tristan da Cunha, to the adventures of Sir Richard Hawkins and the discoveries of Sir Walter Raleigh. With the industry, of which the writer gives abundant evidence, and with the materials which lie within his reach, he might thus add considerably to our obligations to him for a readable account of the sufferings and resources, the endurance and skill, of our hardy navigators. He has judiciously limited himself to maritime discovery, and has not attempted to narrate the spirit-stirring deeds and the patient endurance which has characterised the labours of our discoverers by land, the explorers of the terrible solitudes of Australia, or the illimitable forests and prairies of South America, of the deserts and jungles, the pestilential swamps and deadly borders of the rivers of the weird African continent; but he has, in these two volumes ministered to the wants of ordinary readers by bringing together and presenting them within short space a survey or "history of nautical exploration from the "earliest times," which is very interesting reading.

* *Maritime Discovery: A History of Nautical Exploration from the Earliest Times.* By Charles Rathbone Low, F.R.G.S. In Two Vols.—London: Newman and Co.

NEW NOVELS.

The heroine of *Master of All* * is one Dorothy, a young lady with the character which seems inseparable from that name in works of fiction. She is the daughter of a poor clergyman, but has been adopted by a rich friend of her father's, as a companion to his little daughter. The two girls grow up together, till Eva, the squire's daughter, falls under the baneful influence of a beautiful Gladys (another typical name in modern novels), and so wounds the feeling of her older friend, Dorothy, that she retires to her father's parsonage, a few miles distant. She shortly learns that Gladys has done her a still greater injury in winning the heart of Max, Eva's brother, whom Dorothy unconsciously loves. Up to this point the story, if common place, is a pleasant one enough; but from this it steadily deteriorates. Max, who is represented as a type of sturdy English common-sense, high principle, and tender-heartedness, marries Gladys, deceived as to her character, as well as bewitched by her beauty. This is natural enough, as also is his bitter suffering when he realises his mistake, which he does before he has been married a week. What is not natural is his tame acceptance of his fate. As far as we can learn he never attempts either to control or to check his wife's career of folly; he abandons his property to her extravagance, and neglects his duty as a landlord, as well as his responsibilities as a husband. He accepts the reputation, if not the reality, of dishonour, and never once tries to modify the unhappiness of his fate. If the author wished to show the extent to which a selfish and worldly woman could wreck a life not her own, he should have chosen a weaker type of man than we are led to expect in Max. Husbands of women like Gladys have done good work in the world before now, and a desolate hearth is a poor excuse for a wasted life. Dorothy is a colourless little picture of fidelity, which we could better understand were her hero not quite so poor a figure as Max. His supposed adoring reverence for her purity is hardly consistent with his coarse suggestion that her marriage need not interfere with her love affairs, and his utter demoralisation under the influence of misfortune is again incompatible with the extraordinary firmness he displays in isolated cases. We cannot profess to find more in the book than a certain briskness of narrative, which may serve to carry the reader once through the two volumes, but without any great enjoyment to himself.

It is No Wonder † opens with a conversation between a young lady, named Capri, and an artist, Marcus Phillips, who is painting her. As she asks him "Why do you paint me as "Cophetua?" he replies, "Because I thought "it suited you best," we at first imagined that, for some reason of his own, the artist had asked her to pose for the King, but, from subsequent passages, it would seem that the author has only confused Cophetua and his beggar maid a little. That he is liable to such trifling confusion of mind we gather in the first chapter, when Capri remarks, "Ah, Marcus, I sometimes think you must have "been a fawn. . . . and danced in the "cool sweet woods to the sound of Pan's "pipes," apparently meaning that Mr. Phillips must have been a faun (which, indeed, he appears to us to resemble scarcely more than the quadruped); and a page or two further on, she compliments him on his "fawn-like "simplicity." In spite of some love passages between herself and the young artist, Capri is the mercenary heroine with whom novel-readers are so familiar; and, of course, she gets her opportunity, and marries Lord Harrick, with £70,000 a year and the title of Viscount. All London is at her feet, and she, we are told, receives the homage of the world in a "cold and impassionate manner." An impassioned lover was always supposed to mean a very ardent one, but an impassionate one is evidently just the reverse. So we go on learning. It is some satisfaction to find that, though outwardly "impassionate," Capri is "interiorly" impassioned, having fallen desperately in love with one Guy Rutherford, for whose sake she consents to abandon her husband, who adores her, and has forestalled her every wish, without apparently a moment's compunction. She accompanies Rutherford to the theatre to see Mdlle. Bernhardt, and "half-an-hour afterwards they were journey-"ing down to Cornwall, fast as a Great Northern "express train could carry them." It was a circuitous route to have chosen, as haste was apparently an object, but they arrived in Cornwall, though by what junction of lines the author unfortunately omits to tell us, in time to witness a terrible storm, and a wreck. None of the men on the shore will venture out, so Guy Rutherford naturally volunteers to do so, though we were hardly prepared for his taking Capri with him. He does so, however, and, to the reader's great relief, the pair are engulfed in the waves. Those readers who are not tired of the hackneyed story of unworthy ambition and guilty passion, and who are willing to accept novelty in grammar and diction in lieu of freshness of plot, may find something to interest them in *It is no Wonder*.

* *Master of All.* Two Vols.

† *It is No Wonder.* In Three Vols. By J. Fitzgerald Molloy.—London: Hurst and Blackett, 1882.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTICES.

The title which Mrs. Edward Liddell—probably better known as C. C. Fraser-Tytler—has selected for her little volume of poems conveys well the spirit of its contents. *Songs in Minor Keys* (Macmillan), dedicated to the author's "dear ones "on both sides of the veil" are full of a tender and pathetic beauty which will favourably recommend them to all readers. She has not struck any hidden vein of poesy or sounded any very profound depths of feeling, but through all that the volume contains runs a genuine vein of pathos combined with a true, but by no means maudlin sentiment. She is, perhaps, not so happy when she aspires to rise above the ordinary level of her powers, and her more ambitious are by no means her more successful utterances. It is probable that "Felicità" is that one of her poems on which she has bestowed most pains, but the result is hardly commensurate with her efforts, and we shall be much surprised if the reader does not turn with a sense of more true satisfaction, from this story of modern Rome—which tells how the polite society of the Eternal City not unnaturally resented the introduction into their select circle of a professional model—to some of the less elaborate *Songs in Minor Keys*. As a specimen of Mrs. Liddell at her best, rather than at her profoundest, let us quote the following touching little poem. We are aware that a sterner criticism cruelly rejects the comparatively easy effects produced by such domestic pathos, but those effects, after all, come home to the ordinary reader, and though not the highest style of art still, like the kindred works of the painter, which each Academy pours forth, they touch the heart of the general public, which declines to be moved by the great efforts of a more heroic school, whether in poetry or painting. It is not of necessity to acknowledge that they are on the same level with the grander products of a school which aims higher; but still it is no small praise to be able to influence the more tender feelings even of the British Philistine. We have ourselves enough of the Philistine element in us to acknowledge that, despite an attempt to regard this volume from the point of view of the superior person, we have been touched by the homely and simple pathos of the young child's dirge which we have selected for quotation :—

He lies asleep there on his bed,
Let no light words be lightly said
For he is numbered with the dead.

But yesterday he sat at play,
And wooed us by each pretty way,
And by small words he tried to say.

He fingered the tall lily's stem,
And laughed to see the twinkling gem
Of dewdrops on the broad leave's hem.

He fell asleep at night to see
The angels bear him company;
Does he know yet where he can be?

Does he think still perhaps that soon
He will wake again, and tune
His Jew's harp? See again the moon

Go climbing up to God, while he
Watches her from his mother's knee
Send silver linings out to sea?

Nay now, for never smile in sleep
Had gladness half so still and deep
As is this look, beneath the sweep

Of lashes fringed upon the face
That wears no weariness; no trace
Of pain or sorrow holds a place,

Save in the faces bent above;
And yet they know that only love
Has rooted up their flower, to move

His tender blossoms to the breast
Of God, whose soil is perfect rest,
Who worketh all things for the best.

He is not dead. His life shall be
Twofold—one life in memory,
And one beside the Crystal Sea.

In three short earnest addresses Mr. Cardall, of Christ Church, Mayfair, has treated of *The Marks of Spiritual Life and the Means of its Development* (Hatchard), which we are not surprised he should have been asked by his congregation to publish. They well deserve to have been perpetuated in print.

G. F. S.—What Does it Mean? (Hatchard) is a short interesting account of the objects and working of the Girls' Friendly Society, with anecdotes, exhibiting the practical working of a Society which has already done good, and which promises to be productive of much good.

The *Educational Year-Book for* 1882 (Cassell's) represents the fourth year of issue of this excellent guidebook for parents and guardians anxious to know how and where to educate children. We have before called attention to its merits, and explained the plan upon which its compiler proceeds; so we need only now say that its character is well maintained in the present volume. No alteration has been made in the arrangement of this year's issue; but it has undergone a thorough revision, and every care has been taken to rectify errors and omissions. As a compendium of useful information on educational subjects, it is without a rival, and should take its place beside the *Law List*, the *Clergy List*, and the *Post-office Directory*.

The *Universal Instructor*, published by Messrs. Ward, Lock, and Co., has now completed its first volume, and we see no reason to qualify the favourable opinion which we expressed of the earlier numbers of this most useful manual of self-culture. Its object, as announced in the preface, is an ambitious one—to supply "a com-"plete encyclopædia of learning adapted to the "requirements of students of all classes;" and the editor does not hesitate to state that he has "tried to cover the whole field of knowledge." Without affirming that this wide field has been completely covered, we must acknowledge that there are few volumes which contain more useful information more pleasantly imparted, and the student who is compelled to rely upon his own unaided efforts will find it an admirable substitute for the assistance which an experienced tutor would afford. Languages, ancient and modern, history and geography, botany and caligraphy, astronomy and chemistry, are but a few out of the many subjects treated of in its pages, and a profusion of illustrative plans and diagrams add at once to its attraction and its practical utility.

Mr. Constable's *Geometrical Exercises for Beginners* is a useful addition to the numerous educational works published by Messrs. Macmillan. Its object is to assist the student towards the understanding of propositions with which he will subsequently become familiar, whether in Euclid or his modern rivals, and to get him into the way of solving problems for himself.

The Chichele Professor has republished, in an interesting little volume entitled *Wiclif's Place in History* (Wm. Isbister, Limited), three lectures delivered by him before the University of Oxford as "the fruit of an honest attempt to understand "the many problems which gather round the "career of the great Reformer." Both the place and the time were peculiarly appropriate to such an attempt. The appeal of Wiclif from the authorities of the Church to the authorities of the State, embodying "many great facts and prin-"ciples which date locally from Oxford and form "emphatically part and parcel of Wiclif's Oxford "career in 1381," had its origin in the lecture room of the Augustinian monastery, which occupied the site of Wadham; and without admitting that, "of all the so-called 'Oxford Movements,' "this was incomparably the greatest," there is without doubt a peculiar fitness in its being recalled to the notice of the University in the five-hundredth year after it took place. Professor Burrows has taken up the study of his subject with considerable enthusiasm, and is anxious to maintain that the Reformer is not responsible for the excesses of those with whom his name is generally associated. He energetically disputes the verdict of even so dispassionate a tribunal as Dean Hook in his *Lives of the Archbishops*, and protests against the reference contained in that work to Wiclif's Republicanism, and to "the extreme "revolutionary principles which he had maintained "and propagated." The defence now put forward is a very effective one, and we cannot deny that the Chichele Professor has, to a great extent if not altogether, removed the imputation of Communism which has become associated with the name of Wiclif. We may, indeed, exonerate him from any immediate responsibility for the frightful insurrection of the summer of 1381, though we cannot think the charge to be altogether so unreasonable as it appears to the present biographer. That charge of complicity in it is, it may be, the production of later times, when the envy and jealousy of a succeeding generation were but too glad to fasten any imputations upon the "heretic;" but it has in itself more apparent foundation than Professor Burrows is ready to admit. He would maintain, that the difference between the Wicliffites and the Lollards of a later date, for whose extravagances Wiclif has been held responsible, merely "illustrates the difference between the Wesleyan "Methodists as Wesley instituted them and the "Nonconformists who preceded, surrounded, and "broke away from the Methodists." But, both in the one case and the other, it is not possible altogether to exonerate the teacher from any responsibility for the excesses into which his disciples plunged. Nor is his present champion altogether so successful in dealing with the charge of want of moral courage which even the most favourable critics have been induced to bring against the Rector of Lutterworth. The first of the three essays in which Professor Burrows has undertaken the difficult process of "recovering "the real personality of the Reformer" reviews the history and present state of the Wiclif literature, paying at the outset a well-deserved tribute to the memory of Dr. Shirley, the only Oxford man who has in modern times made a real study of Wiclif. The second and third lectures deal with the Reformer's life and work, combining a recognition of his services with a defence of his memory against his enemies, present and past. There is, perhaps, too much of the advocate and too little of the judge in the treatment which Wiclif has here received; but Professor Burrows has certainly marshalled his facts with considerable skill; and, whether the reader agrees or disagrees with the conclusions at which the lecturer has arrived, he cannot fail to recognise the ability shown in leading up to those conclusions by the author of the present very interesting monograph.

The time has not yet come for any adequate account of the life and mission of John Henry Newman, or even for any critical examination of his writings. There is still much to be learnt from his extensive correspondence, as well as from the recollections of his friends, which some day will no doubt be given to the world. Time, however, must elapse before men recover from the fascination of the weird life—it is almost this—of the theologian, the controversialist, and the preacher, and learn how much or how little of truth there was in the report which obtained currency years ago of his possible return to Oxford and to the Church in this country. Men, however, who are the survivors of the "Trac-"tarian" Movement can hardly expect to live to see such a biography as we cannot doubt will one day be eagerly devoured by the world. In the meantime they will turn with pleasure to *Cardinal Newman, the Story of his Life* (Houghton and Co., Birmingham), which Mr. H. J. Jennings has put together with care and with a just and not indiscriminating perception of what is required of the writer of the biography of one of the most remarkable men of this or of any other century. There is, we have noted in reading it, here and there a confusion of dates in this small volume; but the story is very readable, and tells quite enough to enable the reader to place before his mental eye the figure of the quondam Fellow of Oriel, the head, if not the heart, of the Oxford Movement, the form to which old Oxford men still turn with love and admiration, even probably beyond what has been so tardily accorded to the Cardinal in the Church of his adoption.

Correspondence.

THE SHIRLAND TYRANNY.

To the Editor of the John Bull.

Sir,—Those who sympathised with Canon Trevor in his outspoken language about the registration of burials under the iniquitous Act of 1880, should now come forward and avow their sympathy with a persecuted priest, hunted by the bloodhounds of Queen's Bench, who seem determined not only to fleece and flay the unfortunate victim who is once entangled in the meshes of the law, but, like Shylock, to exact their pound of flesh to its uttermost letter.

The maxim *Qui facit per alium facit per se* is ignored. No! The Church herself must be humbled in the person of the incumbent—the parson himself must be made the scavenger of this most foul and unjust Act.

We have seen how little it has contented the political Dissenters—those daughters of the horse-leech. Even the *Guardian* has begun to cry "Hold, enough—no further." A line must be drawn somewhere. Registration, like the vestments, may seem to some minds trifling and immaterial: but where the rights, the dignity, and the honour of the Church are in question, it surely behoves the clergy to close their ranks, and present a passive resistance to the enemy.

We only invite aggression in spirituals by yielding one jot of lawful liberty in temporals. To register one of these intrusions is to submit tamely to a gratuitous and uncalled-for insult. R. H.

Woodeaton, Oxford, March 20.

DIOCESAN CONFERENCES. — THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY AND ARCHDEACON DENISON.

The following correspondence has been sent to us for publication:—

"*East Brent, Highbridge, November* 5, 1881.

"My dear Lord,—I venture to ask your kind consideration of the scheme sketched in my amendment carried at Diocesan Conference, Wells, October 13, 1881.

"Resolution proposed:—

That it is desirable that this diocese should send representative members to the Central Council of Diocesan Conferences and Synods according to a proposed scheme.

"Amendment:—

That it is the opinion of this Conference that it would be the readiest and best way of ascertaining the judgment of the clergy and laity in the several dioceses of the province of Canterbury, upon matters affecting generally the interests and the well-being of the Church, that the Archbishop and Bishops of the province meeting in council at Lambeth early in each year should consider what the matter (or matters) is upon which it is desirable to ascertain such judgment at the earliest opportunity next ensuing; and should recommend it (or them) for primary consideration by the several diocesan conferences to be held in that year; and that the first day of each Conference be reserved for such consideration.

"I had not shown the amendment to any one, nor had asked any one to second me. On the other hand, the Conference had been more or less committed in previous years to the principle of the resolution; but it was not difficult to see that, as soon as the amendment was before the Conference, it found favour for itself.—I am, my dear Lord Archbishop, respectfully and affectionately yours,

"George Anthony Denison.

"His Grace the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury," &c.

"*Stonehouse, St. Peter's, Thanet, Nov.* 14, 1881.

"My dear Archdeacon,—I thank you much for your letter, and I may tell you that, for my own part, I think your plan decidedly better than that to which it was moved as an amendment, inasmuch as it gives a voice to every member of each Diocesan Conference, instead of to a selected few.

"But the question is, of course, too large for me to be able to express any authoritative opinion upon it without consultation with my brethren.

"I will take care that your letter is brought before them at the earliest opportunity. With kind regards, I remain, my dear Archdeacon, ever yours, very truly, "A. C. Cantuar.

"The Ven. Archdeacon Denison."

"*East Brent, Highbridge, Nov.* 16, 1881.

"My dear Lord—I have this morning received your kind and welcome letter, and am thankful to find that, having placed my proposal in the hands in which it was my duty to place it, and to leave it, it commends itself to your favourable consideration. I am, my dear Lord Archbishop, respectfully and affectionately yours,

"George Anthony Denison.

"His Grace the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury," &c.

"*East Brent, Highbridge, March* 8, 1882.

"My dear Lord—I hope I am not troubling you unduly in asking whether any conclusion has been come to respecting the scheme of which I asked your kind consideration in November last.

"The scheme I refer to is that for arriving in each year through the machinery of the Diocesan Conferences, at present existing and to exist, at the collective sense of clergy and laity of the several dioceses of the Province of Canterbury upon questions in that year of primary interest to the Church.

"And to arrive at this without the intervention of the proposed new machinery by way of a body composed of delegates from each Conference.

"In November last, after carrying my amendment in this sense at the Bath and Wells Conference, Oct. 13, 1881, I placed the matter before your Grace, and received your kind reply, conveying your preference for my scheme, and proposing to consult the Bishops of the Province upon it.

"I should be glad, for the better general understanding of the position, to make the correspondence public, if your Grace sees no objection. I am, my dear Lord Archbishop, respectfully and affectionately yours, "George Anthony Denison.

"His Grace the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury," &c.

"*Lambeth Palace, S.E., March* 13, 1882.

"My dear Archdeacon,—In reply to your letter of March 8, I have to tell you that the scheme which you brought before me in November last was duly laid before the Bishops at our meeting in February.

"The matter was carefully considered; but I was not authorised by my brethren to make any communication on the subject, nor indeed was any definite conclusion arrived at.

"I have no objection to your publishing the letters that have passed between us if you see fit to do so. With my kindest regards, I remain, my dear Archdeacon, yours very truly, "A. C. Cantuar.

"The Ven. Archdeacon Denison."

East Brent, March 18, 1882.

Sir,—I beg to append to above correspondence the grounds of my amendment. It seemed respectful not to insert them in the correspondence. But they are wanted for the clearing of the position.

1. The amendment would supply a way, simple and ready to hand, of arriving, when required, at the collective sense of clergy and laity of the Province of Canterbury.

2. It would give new and abiding life to the conference of each diocese as one member of the provincial body; all the members being severally engaged in the same year with consideration of, and decision upon, the same question or questions. At present the action of the Conferences is unconnected, desultory, and, therefore, without due weight.

3. It would make unnecessary new machinery in the shape of Central Council of Delegates. We are much overloaded with machinery. All that the amendment would require is a secretary to receive and tabulate the resolutions of the several Conferences for the use of Archbishop and Bishops and Lower House of Convocation of the Province.

4. It would place the primary and formal suggestion of subjects to be discussed collectively in the hands from which it ought to come.

George Anthony Denison.

To the Editor of the *John Bull*.

DOUBLE ACROSTIC.

A prize of £3 3s. in money will be given at the end of each quarter to the solver of the greatest number of our Double Acrostics during the thirteen weeks. Solutions must reach the office not later than the Monday week following the date of publication, and must be signed with a distinct pseudonym, of not inordinate length. Ties will be guessed off the following quarter. Solutions must be addressed Acrostic Editor, *John Bull*, 6, Whitefriars-street, Fleet-street. Alternatives allowed to the number of three: anyone sending more to a single light will not be credited. In the case of a quotation, the word intended by the author must be given, even if others should answer the sense of the light.

ANSWER TO DOUBLE ACROSTIC, No. 4.

(Twenty-fifth Quarter.)

1. C edri C
2. L ibe L
3. O thell O
4. T hame S
5. U pol U
6. R heomote R
7. E ulali E

Note.—Light 6: Edgar Allan Poe's Poems. As this light was not marked as a quotation "Elsie" (of the Golden Legend) has been accepted as an alternative. Eve cannot possibly be accepted.

Correct solutions have been received from Arab, Bruco, Cousins, Chestnut, Gué de Roi, Hadji, Hampton Courtier, Iris, Jib, Ketha, Katydid, Land o' Nod, Lathyra, Libys, Mac, Mere Hazard, Peewit, Persevere, Roslyn, Roma, Spero, Two Countesses, Tutamen, Work, X., and Zanga.—26 correct, 30 incorrect, total, 56.

Hadji did not send in the 4th week, of last Quarter, and was wrong in the 12th.

X. did not send answers the 2nd and 13th weeks, and was wrong in the 12th.

In Acrostic, No. 5, "I will be in right of thine," should have been "'Twill be in right of thine."

The author of the subjoined Acrostic can, if he wishes, guess both those published in the 13th week of the Quarter. It is desirable, as a rule, that the authorship should be known.

DOUBLE ACROSTIC, No. 6.

(Twenty-fifth Quarter.)

Proem.

Of *first* is *second*, aptly hight,
(*Vide* Charles Kingsley) Drake's great fight.

1.

The Yankees scorn a master, it is said,
What think you of the word they've coined instead?

2.

Here seeks our Queen brief rest, from labours of the nation.

3.

A tree, "of verb 'To do' the infinite conjugation."

4.

Embosomed I, near mightiest river's source,

5.

Harmony daily heard in Minster course.

6.

Now find one of King David's warriors best,

7.

And view me riding calmly on wave's crest.

THE PROPOSED INVASION OF A CATHEDRAL PRECINCT BY A RAILWAY.

Dr. Goulburn, Dean of Norwich, writes to the *Guardian*:—

"Will you kindly allow me to call the attention of your numerous readers (among whom, no doubt, are many members of the Legislature) to a motion in the House of Commons, of which the Hon. Edward Stanhope, member for Mid-Lincolnshire, has given notice, and which I earnestly trust may be carried?—

On second reading of Lynn and Fakenham Railway Bill, to move, that it is not desirable to proceed with a Bill which unnecessarily interferes with the Cathedral precincts at Norwich, and with the ancient historical gateway there.

I shall be grateful for your kind permission briefly to set before your readers the grounds of the objection to this Bill entertained by my colleagues and myself, and the reasons why we have felt it to be our duty to oppose it to the utmost of our power.

"1. And first let me say that, while my feeling on the subject is very strong, I have no desire to defend an untenable position. I infer from what we read in the New Testament that *necessitas non habet legem* is a sound maxim given in theology, and that, where the needs of men and the interests of human progress and civilisation really demand it, even consecrated ground (which the whole of a cathedral precinct cannot be said to be) might be violated without any wrong-doing. Yet, while this is so, surely every right-thinking and reverent mind would greatly prefer keeping clear of such violation, and would only assent to it from the strongest evidences of its necessity—or, I might rather say, its indispensability. In the case before us, no sufficient reason has been, or can be, shown why the Lynn and Fakenham Railway Company might not have reached their proposed terminus by a route on the other side of the Wensum.

"A Cathedral precinct is not all of it ground consecrated by a formal act of the Church, but it is consecrated by the circumstance of its being the immediate surrounding and appanage of the great mother church of the diocese, which stands in the midst of it, and by the fact that for many hundred years it has been set apart as a secluded spot for the purposes of study and devotion. It is a simple fact, despite all that may be said to the contrary, that devotion and study have found a congenial element in these spots, and have thriven in them. Devotion, a hidden thing, which in its essence does not transpire, has been fed and nourished by the daily sacrifices of prayer and praise which have gone up regularly to God (more or less fervently, according to the fervour or laxity of the times) from the great temples which stand in the midst of our Cathedral precincts. Sacred learning and study have been here cultivated, and to good purpose. To take only one out of a hundred instances (many of them more striking; but I quote this as being a Norwich instance), it was here that Dean Prideaux's great work on *The Connection of the Old and New Testament* was composed. No one acquainted with it will deny it the merit of having been in its day, and long after its day, a standard theological work. No doubt modern historical research has enabled us to go beyond it, and has invalidated here and there some of the conclusions arrived at by the learned Dean; but while a very large amount of its matter is thoroughly sound and unimpeachable, its patient, solid, and exhaustive method is worthy of all praise, and in this respect it is still, after a lapse of so many years, unrivalled. We submit that our busy, restless age is particularly in need of the healing influences of devotion and study, and that it cannot be supposed that they will thrive so well when the *genius loci* is dispossessed, and the favourite seclusion of the studious and devout is invaded by gangs of railway labourers in the first instance, and afterwards by the iron road of modern civilisation, with its shrieking engines and thundering trains. Such an invasion is improper and incongruous (not to use stronger terms), and we think that the English mind generally will recognise it as being so.

"2. We feel also (I say it most unfeignedly and with much sympathy) that by this proposed invasion of our Cathedral precinct a cruel wrong will be done to our neighbours and fellow-citizens, who have taken refuge here with the view of obtaining comparative quiet and privacy, and of enjoying a readier access to the services of the Cathedral, and some of whom have become attached to their domiciles by long residence in them. Of these some will be absolutely ejected, their houses standing within the lines of deviation of the proposed railway; all will be greatly annoyed and harassed, and, if they live close to the projected line, will probably find their residences no longer tenantable.

"3. We do not leave out of sight the 'open-space' question, now deservedly made so much of. We think it a bad piece of secular policy to stint and scant as much as possible the few free breathing places in our great cities, and that, when a piece of ground in the heart of any of these cities is comparatively unencumbered, a railway contractor should be allowed to pounce down upon it and cut it up with his iron road, or plant his station upon it.

"4. It is observable that, while the projected line of railway would not be as injurious to us as that proposed last year, it would even more interfere with the associations of the past, as the river margin which it will cut off from us has a curious bit of local history attached to it in connection with the siege of the monastery in 1272, when a warlike prior, William de Brunham, brought up from Yarmouth (where the priory had a cell) a number of armed men to defend the precinct. It would take too much of your space to describe the incident. Suffice it to say generally that it is these historical associations and the like of these (only in many cases far more interesting) which the permission of the Legislature to carry lines of railway through Cathedral precincts will disturb, by expunging the visible features of them. Is the nation prepared to have them disturbed, and simply on the ground of what is called public convenience, it being put of sight that the very many persons who will be seriously inconvenienced and injured by them are no less than other citizens a part of the public? This remains to be seen. Parliament is omnipotent in matters of this sort, and can do what it pleases. But at least there shall be fully set before it the exact nature and bearings of what it is asked in the present instance to do. It is asked to establish a precedent and affirm a principle which, if they were afterwards pressed, might be held (who shall say?) to sanction the conversion of the gardens and private grounds of our Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, long the favourite retreats of learning and study, and very analogous to our Cathedral precincts, into embankments, cuttings, viaducts, and stations. Let members of Parliament look such a Bill full in the face before they pass it. Oh! for an hour of Professor Sedgwick, once Canon of this Cathedral! I think I see how his burning indignation would have somehow or other swept the whole project before him; how the contractor would have quailed before the kindling fire of his eye, and the engineer would have slunk away dismayed from the torrent of sharp, rattling words which would have pitilessly pelted like hail about his head. We are, no doubt, a *progenies vitiosior* in these degenerate days; but I trust there is something of our old Professor's spirit alive in us still."

Ecclesiastical.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Rev. S. H. Archer, Rector of Throwleigh, to Rectory of Newton Ferrers. Patrons, the Trustees.

Rev. J. T. Atkinson, to Perpetual Curacy of Worsthorne. Patrons, Holme's Trustees.

Rev. J. J. Baddeley, to Rectory of Farmborough, near Bath.

Rev. F. C. Blyth, to Vicarage of Buckminster-cum-Sewstern. Patron, the Earl of Dysart.

Rev. C. H. Bousfield, to Vicarage of Hordle. Patron, the Bishop of Winchester.

Rev. E. Bray, to Rectory of St. Paul, Shadwell. Patron, the Bishop of London.

Rev. H. J. Burfield, Vicar of St. Mark, Leicester, and Honorary Canon of Ripon Cathedral, to be Chaplain to the High Sheriff of Leicestershire.

Rev. T. Calliphronas, to Vicarage of Earls Shilton, Leicestershire. Patron, the Earl of Lovelace.

Rev. W. E. L. Caudwell, to Rectory of Crux Easton. Patrons the Trustees.

Rev. D. M. B. Chapman, to Rectory of Wambrook, Dorset. Patron, Admiral John William Dorville.

Rev. R. Chilton, to Rural Deanery of Wycombe.

Rev. W. E. Cox, Curate of Chittlehampton, to Perpetual Curacy of Chittlehamholt. Patron, the Hon. M. Rolle.

Rev. J. E. Cross, to Rural Deanery of Maulake. Patron, the Bishop of Lincoln.

Rev. R. B. Dickson, Vicar of Cadmore End, High Wycombe, to be Organising Secretary of the S.P.G. for the Archdeaconry of Buckingham.

Rev. E. H. Edwards, Curate of Fordingbridge, to Vicarage of Ratley. Patron, the Lord Chancellor.

Rev. P. Ellis, late Curate of St. John, South Leamington, to Vicarage of Long Compton. Patrons, Eton College.

Rev. W. Everitt, Rector of All Hallows', Goldsmith-street, Exeter, to Rectory of St. Lawrence, Exeter. Patron, the Crown.

Rev. F. J. Faulkner, Curate of Bishopstoke, Hants, to Perpetual Curacy of Bricks Mills. Patron, Mr. E. J. Cary Elwes.

Rev. C. A. Garwood, to Rectory of Willingham, near Stow. Patron, Mrs. Reynard.

Rev. H. D. Harper, to Rectory of Besselsleigh, Berks. Patron, Mr. E. K. Lenthall.

Rev. J. T. Hassall, to Rectory of Wattisfield, Suffolk, Vicar of Christow. Patron, the Trustees.

Rev. W. L. Holland, to Rectory of Puttenham, Rector of Waddingham. Patron the Crown.

Rev. J. Howe, Vicar of Knole, to be Honorary Canon in Worcester Cathedral.

Rev. G. H. Jenner, to Rectory of Wenvoe, Glamorganshire Patron, Mr. E. F. L. Jenner.

Rev. E. M. Linton, to Perpetual Curacy of St. Paul, Birkenhead. Patrons, the Trustees.

Rev. D. S. M'Clean, Vicar of Wellesbourne, to be Chaplain to the High Sheriff of Warwickshire, Colonel Charles William Paulet.

Rev. A. Maclennan, to Vicarage of Brompton in Cleveland. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Durham.

Rev. F. B. Manners, Curate of Meanwood, to Vicarage of St. Silas's, Hunslet. Patron, the Bishop of Ripon.

Rev. W. Knox Marshall, Rector of Paxton with Wragley, to Rural Deanery of Wraggoe. Patron, the Bishop of Lincoln.

Rev. G. Moor, Curate and Precentor of Stratford-on-Avon, to Chaplaincy to the High Sheriff of Sussex, Mr. Donald Larnach.

Rev. T. D. C. Morse, Incumbent of Christ Church, Foresthill, to Vicarage of Christ Church, Newgate-street.

Rev. G. Osborne, Curate of Royston, to Incumbency of the Chapelry District of St. John-the-Evangelist, Carlton. Patrons, the Trustees, the Earl of Wharncliffe and four others.

Rev. F. F. Parker, to Vicarage of Scalford, Leicestershire. Patron, the Duke of Rutland, K.G.

Rev. E. G. Penny, Vicar of St. Mary De Lode, to Perpetual Curacy of Holy Trinity, Gloucester.

Rev. F. W. Piercy, to Chaplaincy of Stoke Works.

Rev. F. Weller, to Chaplaincy of Amersham Union Workhouse, Bucks.

Licences to Curacies by the Bishop of Worcester:—Revs. Philip Norton, to Christ Church, Sparkbrook; William Whaley, to St. Barnabas, Birmingham; Charles Edward Fitz-Roy, to Halesowen; William James Holden, to Rowley Regis; John Howard Campbell Cowan, to St. Alban-the-Martyr, Bordesley.

OBITUARY.

March 15, the Rev. Henry Bolton Power, youngest son of the late Lieut.-General Sir Manley Power, K.C.B., for 35 years Incumbent of Bramley, Surrey, in his 63nd year.

March 16, at Oddingley, Droitwich, the Rev. Charles Tookey, M.A., formerly for many years rector of the parish, in the 87th year of his age.

March 18, at The Delles, Great Chesterford, Essex, the Rev. Charles Green, M.A., Chaplain to the Forces, fourth son of the late Henry Green, in the 69th year of his age.

UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGIATE.

OXFORD.

The Examiners for the Dean Ireland's Scholarship have reported to the Vice-Chancellor that they have elected William Ross Hardie, Scholar of Balliol, to the Ireland Scholarship. They also report that Charles N. E. Eliot, Scholar of Balliol, and Francis W. Pember, Scholar of Balliol (whose names are placed alphabetically), highly distinguished themselves in the examination. There were ten candidates.

Mr. J. T. Cunningham, B.A., Balliol College, has been elected to a Fellowship at University College, after an open examination in biology. Mr. Cunningham was placed in the first class by the Mathematical Moderators in 1879, and in the first class in the Natural Science School in 1881.

Rev. J. R. Cohn, B.A., late scholar of Jesus College, and Mr. W. M. Lindsay, B.A., Snell exhibitioner of Balliol College, have been elected to fellowships of Jesus College. Mr. Cohn was awarded the Taylorian exhibition for French in 1877, a first class in classical moderations, Trinity term, 1878, and a first-class in the final classical school, Trinity term, 1880. Mr. Lindsay gained a first class in classical moderations, Michaelmas term, 1878, and a similar honour in the final classical school, Trinity term, 1881.

The hebdomadal council on Tuesday, under the provisions of a new statute made by the University of Oxford Commissioners, in reference to the Vinerian Professorship of English law, have nominated the Very Rev. H. G. Liddell, D.D., Dean of Christ Church, to act as an elector on the present occasion.

At the quarterly meeting of the town council on Tuesday, Alderman Galpin asked that the citizens should be protected against the disorderly conduct of the undergraduates at public entertainments, and especially at the cheap Saturday concerts provided for the benefit of the working classes. He suggested that there should be a combination of both the university and city authorities for securing the better behaviour of the students. The chairman of the police committee (Alderman Carr) endorsed what the previous speaker had said, and promised that if a representation were made to the committee it should be attended to. He said that serious disturbances had recently been created by the undergraduates in the streets as well as at public meetings, and that the conduct of some members of the university reflected the highest possible disgrace upon them, and the police had been almost worried to death in consequence.

CAMBRIDGE.

His Grace the Chancellor's two gold medals, given annually to such two students qualified to be candidates for the classical tripos of the year as shall prove themselves most proficient in classical learning have been adjudged as under:—T. G. Tucker, St. John's College, and W. Wyse, Trinity College, equal in merit. The merits of J. C. Moss, St. John's College, were very nearly equal to those of the successful candidates. Highly distinguished in the examination:—C. H. Davies, Trinity; J. Duff, Trinity; W. S. Hadley, Pembroke; J. E. Wardale, Clare; and H. F. Wilson, Trinity.

The following Classical Tripos List was published at Cambridge University on Thursday morning:—

Examined and approved in order of merit:—

Class I.: Da Tucker, St. John's; G. W. Wardale, Clare; Moss, St. John's; Wyse, Trinity; Duff, Trinity; (c) Hadley, Pembroke; (c) H. F. Wilson, Trinity; Davies, Trinity; Moffatt, St. Catherine's; Knight, St. Catherine's; Jones, St. Peter's; Macaulay, King's; H. F. M. Simpson, Pembroke; Davies, Downing; (b) Griffiths, King's; (b) Hewett, Pembroke; (b) Randall, Pembroke; (b) Smith, Downing.

Class II.: De Cooke Hurle, Trinity; (c) Brownrigg, Emmanuel; (c) Harding, Sidney; Hunter, Caius; (d) Lenox Conyngham, Caius; (d) Peirson, St. Peter's; Devonshire, Trinity; (e) Jervis, Queens'; (e) Watson, St. Peter's; (f) Boden, Queens'; (f) Dusent, Jesus; (g) Biddell, Magdalene; (g) Exham, St. John's; (g) Rainsford, Trinity; (g) Watson, Trinity; (h) Knott, Magdalene; (h) Syngo, Trinity; Horne, St. John's; Orchard, Trinity; Lindon, Jesus; Lloyd, Trinity.

Class III.: Da Fyper, Trinity; Copeman, Clare; (i) Parker, Jesus; (i) Pulling, Corpus; (j) Galpin, Trinity; (j) Kieser, Trinity; Trollope, Trinity; Fowler, Christ's; (k) Brown, Trinity; (k) Champion, Trinity; (k) Mackie, St. John's; McMillan, Christ's; (l) Armstrong, Jesus; (l) Atmore, St. John's; Woodhouse, Trinity Hall; Harding, Corpus; (m) Mukalt, St. John's; (m) Smith, Trinity; (n) Dale, Trinity; (n) Hannam, St. John's; (n) Richardson, Corpus; Lutyens, Trinity; Holdsworth, Sidney; Lambert, Pembroke; (o) Collyns, Trinity; (o) Thomas, St. John's.

Those to whose names the italic initials *a* to *o* are affixed were bracketed as equal in their respective classes.

Mr. Thomas George Tucker, scholar of St. John's, is son of Mr. C. Tucker, of Pitsford, Northamptonshire. He received his early education at Northampton Grammar School, and his classical education at the Royal Grammar School, Lancaster, under the Reverend W. E. Fryke. Mr. Tucker obtained an open exhibition on entry at St. John's. He obtained various exhibitions; was Wright's Prizeman (100) in 1879 and 1881, and Hughes's Prizeman also in 1881. He is now a foundation scholar. Mr. Tucker was Browne's (University) Classical Gold Medallist in 1879 and 1880, and was elected Craven (University) Scholar in 1881.

Mr. John Reynolds Wardale, of Clare, is son of the Reverend J. Wardale, of Datchworth Rectory, Herts, and formerly fellow of Clare; he was educated at Shrewsbury School, under Mr. Moss, head master from 1838 to 1878; he left with a school scholarship and obtained a minor scholarship on entry at Clare; he was elected Bell University Scholar in 1879, and obtained a Bell University Scholarship in the same year; he obtained a Battle University Scholarship in 1881. He was declared by the examiners for the Chancellor's Classical Medals to have been highly distinguished in the examination.

Mr. John Cottam Moss, Scholar of St. John's, is son of the late Mr. Henry Moss, of Lincoln, and was educated at Shrewsbury School. In 1878 he gained an open exhibition at St. John's, and was elected a foundation scholar in the following year; in 1879 he was elected to the Porson University (Classical) Scholarship, and in 1880 to a Craven University Scholarship; in 1879 he gained Browne (University) Gold Medals for Greek Ode, Latin Ode, and Greek Epigrams; in 1880 for Greek Ode and Latin Ode; in 1881 for Greek Ode, Latin Ode, and Greek Epigrams, and the Powys (University) Gold Medal for Latin hexameter verse.

MISCELLANEOUS CHURCH INTELLIGENCE.

The Rev. Harry Jones, Rector of St. George's-in-the-East, and Prebendary of St. Paul's, has accepted the rectory of Great Barton, near Bury St. Edmund's, in the gift of Sir Charles Bunbury. Mr. Jones's preferment will be a great loss to the parish which he is shortly to leave.

The Rev. A. G. Jackson, for many years Curate of St. Thomas's, Regent-street, and Chaplain to the Newport Market Refuge, has been appointed to the chaplaincy of the Philanthropic Society's Farm School at Redhill.

The Dean of Wells has been presented by the congregation of the parish of Bickly, which he is about to leave, and other friends and neighbours, with a memorial of their regard in the form of a chiming clock, and a purse containing a cheque for £463. An address with the names of 100 subscribers accompanied the gifts, expressing their feelings of attachment, and stating that they were presented to him "in affectionate and grateful remembrance of his work as vicar for the past nine years."

The Episcopal palace at Peterborough is in such an insalubrious condition that the Bishop has deemed it advisable to take another residence.

The retirement of Dr. Bromby, the Bishop of Tasmania, brings the number of retired colonial Bishops residing in this country up to twenty-three, and if the resignation of Sees proceed in the ratio which has recently obtained, the ex-colonials will soon equal in number the diocesan Prelates of England and Wales.—*Literary Churchman.*

The *Manchester Guardian* says that the new Canon of Chichester Cathedral, Dr. Crosse, of Hastings, was for ten years a practising barrister, and that his name still appears in the *Law List*, though without any address.

A crowded meeting of Churchmen, lay and clerical, from all parts of the diocese was held on Thursday at Bangor, under the presidency of the Bishop, to consider the report of the Departmental Committee. Very cordial approval of the general conclusions of the Committee was expressed; but a resolution was unanimously adopted expressing regret that its members had been misled by partisan witnesses, more active in politics than experienced in education, to attribute to the Nonconformist masses a distrust of the grammar schools that did not exist. The meeting approved of the principle laid down by the Committee, that the control of the grammar schools should be entrusted to the classes that might be expected to use them, and unanimously expressed its conviction that to transfer the government of those schools from their present managers to bodies elected by the majority of ratepayers would be to transfer it from the classes that used them most to those that used them least, and would lower their tone and impair their efficiency.

A painted window, by Mr. Charles Evans, of Warwick-street, Regent-street, has just been erected to the memory of the Rev. Curteis Young Norwood, in Sevington Church, Kent, at the expense of the Rev. C. H. Norwood, the son of the deceased. The harmony of colour and general effectiveness of detail, among which is to be enumerated the introduction of the arms of the Norwood and Price families, have given great satisfaction. The inscription is in Latin.

On Monday Earl Cairns, who presided at a British and Foreign Bible Society meeting at Bournemouth, said he thought the society had acted wisely in not adopting the Revised Version, or even what was valuable in it. The time might come when there might be a revision of the revision—when all that was valuable in it might be retained, and all that was destructive to the beauty of the old version might be got rid of.

At noon on Wednesday the Rev. W. Heffill, vicar of Dukinfield, Cheshire, whilst waiting for the Buxton train at Stockport Station, died suddenly from heart disease. The rev. gentleman, who had been in failing health for some time, was 72 years of age, and had held the living since 1836.

The *Daily News* says that the Rev. J. Hall, rector of Shirland, Derbyshire, has obeyed the order of the Queen's Bench Division to register the burial of a Dissenter interred under the Burial Act in his parish. He refused to allow the secretary of the Nonconformist Committee to register, but has furnished him with a copy of the entry.

Mr. Gladstone has been deeply touched by the splendid example of self-sacrifice exhibited in the recently published life of the Rev. Charles Lowder. In reply to a question on the subject he wrote:—"I think it was a truly noble life. I have presented divers copies of it to friends."—*Guardian.*

The Rev. S. F. Green completed a year's imprisonment on Sunday. The day was observed as one of special prayer for Mr. Green's release in a large number of metropolitan and provincial churches, and in some of which there were offertories for Mr. Green and his family, who have lost their household goods under execution. Special forms of prayer for Mr. Green's release and for the persecutors, issued by the Church of England Working Men's Society, were distributed among the congregations, and extensively used. Prefixed to the prayers was the following:—"Mid-Lent Sunday, 1882. Your prayers are asked for Sydney Faithhorn Green, for one year and now a prisoner for refusing to break the law of the Church." The prayer for Mr. Green asked that God might be with him in his prison, make his sufferings work for God's glory, and in His own just time set him free. The prayer for the persecutors contained the following:—"Have mercy upon all those that withstand Thy truth or seek to rob Thy worship of its beauty; take from them all ignorance, hardness of heart and contempt of Thy Word."

It having been brought to the knowledge of the Council of the Church Guilds Union that a fear existed amongst certain of the guilds lest a political bias should be given to the Union, the Council, at its meeting on the 16th inst., adopted the following resolution:—

That the Council of the Church Guilds Union, whilst pointing out that it can neither foresee nor control the utterances of the gentlemen whom it invites to preach or to deliver addresses at the annual services and conferences of the Union, and declaring that it does not feel called upon to pronounce judgment on what they may think it right to say, wishes on the other hand emphatically to disclaim all desire to give a political direction to the guild movement, or to divert the guilds from those works of piety and charity which are their true objects.

At a meeting held in Newcastle on Monday, under the presidency of the Bishop of Durham, a committee of ladies, headed by Lady Ridley, Lady James, Lady Armstrong, and Lady Trevelyan, was appointed with the object of raising funds for furnishing Bewell Tower as an offering in perpetuity with the new See of Newcastle, and in completion of the munificent gift of Mr. J. W. Pease. Subscriptions to the amount of £250 were announced, and it was intimated that Mr. and Mrs. Pease had determined to hand over the fittings, representing about £250, to the fund.

The 31st report of the Church Estates Commissioners, issued on Wednesday, states the transactions approved by the Commissioners between August, 1851, and March, 1881, were 3,201 in number. During this year they have approved the terms agreed upon in four cases—three being cases of sales of reversions and one a case of a purchase of a leasehold interest. The aggregate number of cases approved by the Commissioners is therefore 3,205.

The Bishop of Gibraltar, has appointed the Rev. J. E. Sabin to be a Canon of Gibraltar, in recognition of his long and zealous services as chaplain to Her Majesty's forces, and assistance rendered in St. Paul's Collegiate Church, Malta, and elsewhere, to the Bishop and clergy of the diocese. Mr. Sabin has lately been placed on the retired list of the army. The Bishop has also appointed Mr. Sabin to be one of his chaplains.

The *Times*, referring to the services held in a number of churches last Sunday, in connection with the anniversary of the Rev. S. F. Green's imprisonment, says:—

We cannot congratulate the Church Association on the result, thus far, of its action against Mr. Green. The Association has provoked an outburst of the very thing it has specially set itself to prevent. The candles which were lighted on Sunday in broad day, the genuflexions which were practised, the forbidden ceremonials which were gone through, the prayers, the sermons, and all else, were so many protests against the Association and its ways, and against the law which it has been the means of putting into force. The whole ritual was a demonstration of war loudly and effectively proclaimed, charming in itself to those who were engaged upon it, and doubly charming because at each separate stage it was a fresh breach of the law. The worst of the matter is that the outrage will pass unpunished. The Association has got Mr. Green in its hold, but it must be content with this very incomplete victory. His aiders and abettors are at large. They swarm on all sides, and attract multitudes to their performances. Nothing has been done, even locally, to put them down. The services at Miles Platting are just what they were in Mr. Green's time, and just what Mr. Green himself would make them if he could take any present part in them. In vain has the Bishop of the diocese been appealed to. He has had enough of the Association and of its *qui tam* actions. He will be no party to any further proceedings such as those the result of which he unaffectedly but vainly deplores. It seems absurd to keep poor Mr. Green in prison for having done much what was done on Sunday by more than a thousand clerical offenders, and done with a comfortable consciousness on the part of the performers that they were in no danger of sharing Mr. Green's fate. But how Mr. Green being in prison is to be got out again is not so easy a matter.

The Rev. Henry C. Wright, of Caldecot Rectory, Nuneaton, cautions parish schools against an imposition from which the schools of Caldecot, Fenny Drayton, Higham, and probably many others have suffered. "A few weeks ago two men with a van, drawn by a dark horse, visited these schools. The elder man appeared between fifty and sixty; he is short, stout, and has a very peculiar and squeaky voice. He induced some of the poor children to give him 6d. each to be photographed, or rather, I imagine, pretended to photograph them, and promised to send their likenesses the next week—a promise that has never been fulfilled."

The Walton Vicarage Bill, which is now before Parliament, will not, we hear, have as smooth a passage as its promoters would perhaps wish. The parish of Walton-on-the-Hill, which formerly comprised Liverpool, has a vicar as well as a rector, and owing to the immense amount of building on Church property the value of the living is much increased. It is proposed to sell the vicarage, and thereby get rid of the anomaly of a rector and vicar. But what is objected to in some quarters is the proposition to increase the Bishop's salary and to provide a Cathedral establishment with the money thus raised, thereby removing from the rich inhabitants of Liverpool their responsibility, instead of augmenting the endowments of the poor and thickly populated parishes within the boundaries of the parish of West Derby. Several members of Parliament are, we understand, to be written to, pointing out to them the facts of the case, and petitioning them to do all in their power to oppose the Bill in its present form. —*Liverpool Daily Post.*

A meeting of Churchmen to express sympathy with the Rev. S. F. Green was held at Cambridge on Tuesday evening. Mr. Beresford Hope, M.P., who was detained by his Parliamentary duties in London, wrote:—

You may assure the meeting of the sorrow and indignation with which I regard the barbarous imprisonment of that devoted man, Mr. Green. If those who are responsible for the unrighteous act wish to set themselves straight with their countrymen, the proper course to pursue would be to take steps for his unconditional release.

Mr. Phillimore spoke for about an hour, complaining that the law was unequally applied, and that those who prosecuted Mr. Green did not themselves comply with the law. Sir Percival Heywood, Mr. C. P. Allix, and other speakers followed, and resolutions of sympathy with Mr. Green were passed.

The new organ-screen intended as a memorial of Etonians killed during the Ashantee and South African campaigns is being erected in the chapel at Eton College. It is composed of white stone, richly carved.

A very decided improvement has just been effected in St. Mary's Church, Swansea, by the filling of the large five-light east window with Munich stained glass. The subject of Christ's Sermon on the Mount occupies the whole of the five compartments, and the artists have taken full advantage of the space thus placed at their command, by producing a most noble and imposing group. The correct and graceful drawing of the figures is most praiseworthy, while the colouring is exceedingly rich and deep, at the same time avoiding that glaring effect so often noticeable in modern windows. The work is from the studio of Messrs. Mayer and Co., who, we understand, have also executed the east window for St. James's Church, and the east window of the church at Cockett, near Swansea.

A Pastoral Letter on the subject of "Sidesmen" has been issued by the Bishop of Liverpool, inviting attention to the expediency of appointing sidesmen as well as churchwardens in each parish. His Lordship writes:—

I am aware that sidesmen are always appointed in some parishes in our diocese. I think it would be wise to appoint them in all. I need hardly remind you that the office of a sidesman (or synodsman) is an ancient and honourable one, expressly mentioned in the ninetieth Canon of our Church, and recognised by the law of the land. It is an office which, in most parishes, has undeservedly fallen into disuse, to the great detriment of the Church of England. The time has come, in my judgment, when it ought to be revived. The duties of sidesmen are very simple. They are not intended to relieve the churchwardens of their responsibilities, or to exercise equal authority with them. They are to occupy the position of "assistants" to the churchwardens—a position which, in many parishes, is calculated to be one of great usefulness. I believe there never was a period in the history of our Church when it was more important for the clergy to secure the active co-operation, sympathy, and counsel of their leading parishioners than at the present. I see no mode of attaining this desirable object, more ready to hand, and more likely to be successful, than the appointment of sidesmen.

You are probably aware that voluntary parochial councils have been long tried in some parishes, and, as a general rule, have been found useful. But they have no legal status. You are also aware that a Bill was brought into Parliament last session by Mr. Albert Grey, which would have made the formation of Parochial Boards compulsory. That Bill failed because some of its provisions were justly thought mischievous. In my opinion, the surest way to prevent any such Bill being passed is to return to the "old paths" of the Church and to have sidesmen in every parochial district throughout the land. The rights and privileges of the Established Church are so much misunderstood, if not ignored, in these days, that it seems desirable in all our parishes to increase the number of laymen, who are officially entitled to take an active interest in the Church's affairs. Let me also remind you that questions are continually cropping up about the arrangements, services, singing, and general system of worship in our churches, which appear trifling to some, but, in reality, are felt deeply by the parishioners. About such questions, I think it would be a great relief to most clergymen to have a canonically-organised body of "discreet persons" in his parish, to whom he could refer, and with whom he could take counsel.

It is quite certain that sidesmen cannot be appointed without the joint consent of the incumbent and the parishioners in vestry assembled. The feelings of the parish having been once ascertained, you can act accordingly. The mode of procedure in the election of sidesmen is, in all respects, the same as that of churchwardens. In whatever manner, by the custom of the parish, your churchwardens have been appointed, you have only to proceed in the same manner in the appointment of sidesmen. With regard to the number you may appoint, there is no precise limitation, except that of suitableness to the size and circumstances of your parish. In thinly-peopled rural parishes, two would probably be sufficient. In large and populous parishes eight or ten would not be found too many. In any case, your sidesmen should be presented at the forthcoming Easter visitation, to be formally admitted to their offices, together with the churchwardens-elect.

In accordance with a request, signed by a large number of the clergy in the rural deanery of Hackney, a special Chapter was held in the vestry of the parish church a few days since to consider the question of the imprisonment of the Rev. S. F. Green. The Rev. Arthur Brook, rural dean, presided, and there was a large attendance of clergy. After a lengthened debate, before the close of which several clergy had to leave for five o'clock service in various neighbouring churches, the following resolutions were carried, the former by 17 votes against five:—

1. Proposed by the Rev. F. W. Kingsford, and seconded by the Rev. B. M. Kitson:

"That, pending the report of the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the constitution and working of the Ecclesiastical Courts, and considering that the commission is investigating the procedure under which the Rev. S. F. Green was imprisoned, this Chapter protests against his continued imprisonment as an act of great injustice to himself, his family, and his parish, and respectfully urges that the Bishops, in the undoubted exercise of their constitutional right, advise the Crown in this grave crisis in the relations of Church and State.

2. Proposed by the Rev. John Downie, and seconded by the Rev. Dr. Belcher:

That, in the opinion of this Chapter, the Public Worship Regulation Act has led to grievous scandals in the Church, and that, therefore, this Chapter earnestly desires its immediate repeal.

This was carried without a division. The Chapter was then adjourned till Tuesday last, to consider a

third resolution, of which notice had been given, namely :—

3. That, considering diversity had arisen concerning the "manner how to understand, do, and execute" the things contained in the rubric, commonly called the Ornaments Rubric, Mr. Green, in the opinion of this Chapter, would do wisely if he were to submit that diversity to the Bishop of the diocese for his ruling, with the request that the Bishop would declare that the ruling given by him is "not contrary to anything contained in the Book of Common Prayer;" and that, if the Bishop should comply with his request, Mr. Green would best consult the interests of the Church, and would act agreeably with his assent to the Book of Common Prayer, if he were to promise to obey that ruling until it shall be overruled by higher authority in the Church.

The adjourned Chapter was held accordingly, and there was a large attendance. The Rev. A. Brook, Rural Dean, presided, and was cordially congratulated on his recent return as Proctor in Convocation by a resolution moved by the Rev. Dr. Belcher, seconded by the Rev. F. W. Kingsford, and carried by acclamation. The above-mentioned resolution (No. 3) was then proposed, seconded, and debated at considerable length by many speakers, after Dr. Belcher had read a long letter from Mr. Green, avowing his conviction that for him canonical obedience was a "moral obligation." The following amendment to resolution 3 having been moved by the Rev. B. M. Kitson, was seconded by the Rev. Dr. Belcher, supported by the Revs. F. W. Kingsford, R. S. Hassard, C. E. Eastgate, and several other clergymen, and on a show of hands it was declared carried by eighteen to six; and, having been put as a substantive resolution, was carried by twenty to five, but not before several had to leave for five o'clock Evensong :—

Considering that Mr. Green is now suffering imprisonment for refusing to submit to the inhibition from Spirituals, passed on him by a lay judge, who only claims to derive his jurisdiction from the State, this Chapter, without expressing an opinion on the limits of canonical Episcopal authority, and considering that Mr. Green could not now consistently submit to the ruling of the Bishop in the matter at issue between them, is of opinion that Mr. Green is really contending for the liberties of the Church and the true authority of the Episcopate, to whom alone belong the powers of ordination and inhibition.

The Vicar of Wedmore, the Rev. S. H. A. Hervey, son of the Bishop of Bath and Wells, is (says the *Bristol Times*) a Liberal, and something more—"He is a very demonstrative Liberal, and in that capacity he invited a Nonconformist minister from Bridgwater to deliver a lecture in Wedmore on the 'Land Laws,' on February 12. Now it seems that Mr. Hervey's parishioners did not see the fitness of the lecturer or the lecture in the same light as their Vicar did, and when Mr. Bailey appeared there also appeared a noisy and not appreciative audience, so that the discourse could not be delivered. At this the Vicar was very indignant, and he accordingly determined to let the whole parish know his mind from the pulpit on the following Sunday. He has since printed his discourse for private circulation, and in a short preface he says :

Now I believe that I should be grossly neglecting my duty as a clergyman if I did not put forth my whole strength and make a stir in this matter. I utterly deny that it is the duty of a clergyman to go grinning all round in order that he may get nothing but grins in return. If that were so, then a spaniel or a monkey would make the best clergyman to wink at blackguardism, tyranny, and cowardice, and say nothing against them, in order that he may be on good terms with everybody.

The sermon itself opens thus :—

When I am considering what subject or text I shall choose to preach upon, I generally go to the Lessons or Psalms for the day, and take a text from one of them, if I can find one to say something about. If not I go elsewhere. So yesterday, according to my usual custom, I looked out the Lessons and Psalms that would be read to-day, to see if I could take a subject or text from one of them. And when I was looking at the morning Psalms, I came across this verse—"They encouraged themselves in mischief; and commune among themselves how they may lay snares, and say that that no man shall see them" (Psalm lxiv. 5). And when I saw these words I had half a mind to take them for my text this morning. These words put a picture before me. When a thing is well and vividly described, then the description almost enables you to see the thing that is described. You read the words; and if the words be well chosen, and well put together, then straightway you see a picture of what the words describe. So when I read that verse to myself yesterday, straightway I saw a picture plain as plain could be. And this is the picture I saw as plain as plain could be. I saw a lot of cowardly fellows skulking and hiding in dark corners; skulking and hiding themselves behind a crowd; made bold by reason of the darkness and their superior numbers, and because they could say that no man could see them. I saw them doing in the darkness of night what they dare not do in the open light of day: doing when sheltered by a crowd what they dare not do when they meet anybody face to face on fair and even terms. I saw this band of cowards who seemed to have come mostly, not from the miserable cottages of the poorest, but from comfortable and well-to-do farm-houses. I saw them encouraged and urged on by old and grey-headed men. I saw old and grey-headed men mixing and joining in deeds of folly with those who might have been their children, or even their children's children, heaping shame and disgrace upon those grey hairs which should have made them wiser. I particularly noticed two of these old and grey-headed men. The one, may God cleanse his filthy speech; the other, may God work many changes in him, and give him one face instead of six. But that had need to be done soon, or they will be in the grave first.

The *Bristol Times* says it is sorry that it has not space for the whole, but it prints the closing paragraph :—

There are quarters where one is not in the least surprised to find cowardly blackguardism. One expects to find it in the scum and refuse of great cities. One expects to find it in mere sots, who have drunk away all that becomes a man. But there are quarters where one does not expect to find it. And there in these quarters I have found it. Therefore I have feelings of disgust which made it impossible for me to be silent this morning. I must either have said this or nothing. There are many quiet, respectable, people, who, when they come to church, wish and expect to hear of nothing but the Gospel of peace and righteousness and of the kingdom of heaven. But however much I might have wished to please them, I could not for the life of me have left this unsaid. I had thought that, though we might differ in many things, yet we might have some things in common. I thought that every one of us might have in common a hatred of cowardice, unmanliness, and tyranny. But it seems as if we can't all of us have that in common, and if we can't have that in common we can't have anything in common. And if we can't have anything in common, then there must be, and there shall be nothing but unceasing strife and enmity.

THE BISHOP OF MANCHESTER AND THE REV. S. F. GREEN.

The following letter from the Bishop of Manchester appears in Saturday's *Spectator* :—

"I have done something—I do not exactly know what—to draw down upon myself the hot and persistent displeasure of the Dean of Durham, who poured the last vial of his wrath upon my head in the columns of your paper last Saturday. Mr. Green, he says, 'has been rightly silent'—a statement which is not exactly true, as no less than three letters from Mr. Green on the subject in question have appeared in public within the last three weeks; but the Dean of Durham happens 'to know how keenly Mr. Green has felt the injustice with which he has been treated,' and therefore lays his lance in rest at me, whom he charges with having 'treated Mr. Green with a want of that consideration which a clergyman of most devoted labours, however he may be mistaken, might reasonably expect from his Bishop.' I will not repeat my defence against this charge, which I made before the Convocation at York, and which, I think, commended itself to those who heard me. I will simply say that I did everything I could to rescue Mr. Green from the position in which he is now placed, and it was only when he distinctly refused to place himself in my hands in regard to the practices of which a 'representation' had been made to me, in accordance with the terms of an Act of Parliament, passed for the very purpose of giving a remedy to parishioners who felt themselves aggrieved in this respect, in which case I could have protected him against the prosecution, that I felt I had no alternative but to let the case go on. I did so with intense reluctance; but I did not see how I could be called upon, or expected, to connive at an admitted and defiant violation of the law.

"But I pass all this by; and my present object is merely to defend myself against a serious charge—amounting, in fact, to one of unveracity—levelled at me in one passage in the Dean of Durham's letter. 'I quoted,' he says, 'a passage from the Bishop's Charge of 1880 . . . . in which, after describing the case of Miles Platting, the Bishop goes on to say, in words *immediately following*, "I confess I have no sympathy with men who thus pose as martyrs, when they are only really playing the part of anarchists and bad citizens."' [It will be seen, presently, that the Dean does not quote me with perfect exactness.] 'This was a Charge delivered to the whole diocese of Manchester, and my point was, and is, that Bishops can hardly expect their clergy to listen to them, with any great predisposition to accept "their paternal admonitions," if this is the way in which they are described to the clergy and laity of a diocese. That any rational being could have denied that the passage I have quoted was intended to include Mr. Green in its censure, I should have thought inconceivable, till the Bishop of Manchester asserted that Mr. Green "was not in his mind when he wrote the passage," and the Archbishop of York assured us, with much gravity, that the words "did not apply to Mr. Green's case at all.' In his speech in the Lower House of Convocation, the Dean of Durham had charged me with 'holding up Mr. Green to public scorn' by this language, in my Charge about 'posing as a martyr.' Both the Archbishop and I replied that this could hardly be, as the Charge was delivered to the diocese on November 10th, 1880, and Mr. Green's imprisonment did not begin till March 19th, 1881. That the words might 'include Mr. Green in their censure,' where they became applicable to him, may be true enough; but I can only repeat what I said in Convocation, that 'his case was not in my mind when I wrote them;' nor could it be, simply because, at that time, it did not exist. Mr. Dale was in prison at the time, and it was *his* case that suggested the line of argument which I was pursuing, and the defence that was set up for him by his friends—that he was a martyr for conscience' sake—that I was dealing with. The entire passage, I think, will show how unfounded is the charge brought against me that I was specially 'holding Mr. Green up to public scorn.' I wrote then, 'No one regrets these prosecutions, with all their unhappy consequences, more than I do. It is a matter of profound sorrow to me that the scene of one of them is laid in this diocese; but in this case, I invited the clergyman against whom the charges were made to come and see me, and at the interview I earnestly pressed him to make such concessions as would bring his practices within the limits of the law; and it was only upon his point-blank refusal to make any change that I felt I had no alternative but to let the proceedings go on. No one, I repeat, regrets these prosecutions more than I do; but what I regret most is that there should be a justifiable ground given for them. No one likes less than I the policy and proceedings of the Church Association—I refer to the way in which the prosecutions have ordinarily been got up, notably so in the case of St. John's, Miles Platting—but both their policy and proceedings would be frustrated, unless there were men who provoked their action by ostentatiously defying the law of the land. I do not like this posing as a martyr, when you are only playing the part of an anarchist and a bad citizen. There may have been times in the history both of States and Churches when men have had to pay the penalty of martyrdom for resisting an iniquitous state of things, and out of their blood have sprung the liberties of the race or the nation, not too dearly purchased by the sacrifice. But we are passing through no such crisis now as our forefathers passed through at the era of the Reformation, or at the era of the Great Rebellion. We have no need to-day of Hampdens, or of Bradfords and Hoopers. Men must have lost their sense of the proportion of things, if they can think that any vital Christian truth—any truth on which the salvation of souls depends—is imperilled, or even involved, in these ritual controversies, which are exhausting and diverting energies that, seeing the forms of evil that gather so quickly round us, might surely be directed to worthier ends. Quakers were sent to prison for not paying Church-rates, obstinate people who refuse to have their children vaccinated are sent to prison still. People were and are sorry for them, but they hardly won the crown of martyrdom. The utmost they did was to lead men to reconsider the state of the law, and to remove injustice where any existed. Mr. Dale has been sent to prison, not for obeying his conscience, but for a very different reason—for disobeying the law. His prison doors would fly open to-morrow if he would show—he might do it under protest, if he pleased—the obedience to law which is required of every English citizen. It is absurd to say, though this is practically what is said, that in matters ecclesiastical every man is to be a law to himself. Imprisonment is the last resource of law, and no one ever likes to arrive at his last resource; but when every method of more lenient treatment has been ostentatiously rejected, what, it may be asked, remains? Is the law, which is the only assured and equitable protector of us all, to proclaim itself vanquished, and is anarchy to be established in its room? For this, as everyone must see, is one alternative. If the law is unjust, or has been perverted, there should be a strenuous effort made to repeal the law, or to redress the perversion; but I shall not expect a dissentient opinion from reasonable men, when I say that as long as it is the law it ought to be obeyed.' The passage gave offence in some quarters, and was thought to be ungenerous towards Mr. Dale; but nobody at that time dreamed of applying it to Mr. Green. In fact, though Mr. Dale's case was used as an illustration, the 'censure,' as the Dean of Durham calls it, was intended to be, not specific, but general, and to apply impartially to all who might come within its description. There was no thought or intention of 'holding up Mr. Green' individually 'to the scorn of the clergy and laity of a diocese.' If there was anything ungenerous in the phrase 'posing as a martyr,' I regret having used it. My object was not to give pain, but to set the case before my diocese in what seemed to me then, and seems to me now, to be its true light and proportions.

"And the same attempt to give what I regard as a misleading aspect of these unhappy matters is being made again. In Dr. Pusey's recent letter to the President of the English Church Union, those who use, for the redress of ecclesiastical grievances, the constituted legal tribunals of the realm, and are content to abide by their judgments, are called 'the exterminating party.' And he adds, 'One of the earliest English laws extant, nearly twelve centuries ago, ordains that the Church shall enjoy her own judgments. For maintaining this, Mr. Green is imprisoned. . . But as in the days of martyrdom, the blood of martyrs was the harvest-seed of the Church so every trial borne meekly for the faith of Christ, and the cause of Christ, is a pledge of final victory; and on this anniversary of Mr. Green's imprisonment, we may respectfully congratulate him, in the words of one put to death in the Marian persecution, that 'the fire so kindled will not easily be put out.' Through his imprisonment the Church of England will, I trust, be freed.' 'Freed!' as, in older days, we read, once happened to another people, among whom, for a while, 'there was no king, and every man did that which was right in his own eyes.' Has it occurred to those who yearn for this right of freedom to consider how long it is probable that the Church of England, as an ordered and organised society, would live to enjoy it?"

LAW PROCEEDINGS.

Mr. Justice Chitty on Tuesday reserved judgment in the case in which the Rev. De la Bere seeks to restrain Lord Penzance and Mr. Combe from enforcing a sentence of deprivation of his cure at Prestbury, pronounced in December last. The main contentions were that, as one of the grounds of deprivation was bad, the whole was bad; and that Lord Penzance had pronounced sentence of deprivation in a committee-room of the House of Lords, which formed part of a Royal palace, and was, therefore, outside the province of Canterbury and exempt from the ecclesiatical jurisdiction.

The Marquis of Huntly on Thursday surrendered to meet charges of obtaining money by false pretences, and he was admitted to bail, at the Mansion-house and at Bow-street, where the charges had respectively been made.

Mr. Justice Kay had before him on Thursday in the Chancery Division a money-lending case, in which a farmer at Keighley had borrowed £100 on an agreement to pay 4½ per cent. interest, and afterwards discovered that he had signed a bill of sale for £150 instead of £100. He had repaid the £100 with 4½ per cent. interest. Mr. Justice Kay ordered the bill of sale to be cancelled, and the defendant to pay the costs.

The trial of Maclean, who tried to shoot the Queen, will probably take place at the next Berks Assizes, which will be held on or about April 18. In legal circles it is, however, thought probable that the case will be removed to London.

The driver of an upholsterer's van, a man named Perrott, obtained £700 on Tuesday in the Court of Queen's Bench as damages for injuries sustained by him in a collision with a car of the London Tramways Company, in Walworth-road.

At the Richmond Police-court, on Thursday, William Percival, thirty-four, who refused to give his address, was charged with burglariously entering the dwelling-house, No. 3, Sheendale-terrace, Richmond, and stealing therefrom some gold and silver articles, money, and other valuable property. From the evidence it appeared that the prisoner and an accomplice entered the house by means of a skeleton key. Being disturbed, they both jumped out of one of the bedroom windows. The prisoner's companion effected his escape, but one of Percival's feet got caught in the window-curtain, and he fell on his head to the ground, where he was picked up in an insensible condition by a policeman. On regaining consciousness Percival was conveyed to the police-station. On the way thither a number of silver spoons fell from his pockets, and more of the missing property was afterwards found in his possession. He was committed for trial at the Central Criminal Court,

On Wednesday, at the Privy Council Chamber, Whitehall, the Lord President of the Council, Earl Spencer, the Marquis of Salisbury (the Chancellor of Oxford University), Lord Derby, and Sir R. Collier, commenced the hearing of the petition against the proposed statutes of the Commissioners under the Oxford and Cambridge Act, 1877, having heard the cases from the Cambridge University, and one affecting the patronage of the Bishop of Lincoln. The first case on the present occasion was the petition of the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars of the University on the "Nomination of Examiners." Mr. Horace Davey, Q.C., and Mr. R. S. Wright were for the petitioners; the Attorney-General, the Solicitor-General, and Mr. A. L. Smith for the Commissioners. Three reasons were alleged against the proposed scheme. That the Commissioners had acted *ultra vires*, and had no power to make the statute; that it was not expedient, nor within the intention of the Act of 1877, that the Commissioners should make any statute restricting or interfering with the powers of the University to regulate the appointment of its examiners; and that the general provisions of the proposed statute were "inexpedient." Their Lordships will report their opinion to Her Majesty, and no public judgment will be given.

A mistake of a most curious character has come to light in regard to the action of the police at Salford. Last Thursday a boy named Cave was seriously injured by a stone thrown at him by a woman called Sterrup, and was placed in the Royal Hospital and Dispensary. His life was despaired of, and Sterrup, as well as another woman named Newman, who had taken part in the attack upon him, was arrested. On Friday an official from the hospital, in the course of his duty, called at the police-office, and reported the death of another person at the hospital, and the police-constable on duty jumped to the conclusion that the death reported was that of the boy Cave, and Cave's death was entered upon the police books as having taken place. On Saturday the two women were brought before the stipendiary magistrate, charged with causing the death of the boy, and were, on the application of the police, remanded pending the result of the coroner's inquiry, Sterrup being detained in custody, and Newman admitted to bail. The coroner's officer was communicated with, and first informed the parents of the boy that their son was dead and then summoned the witnesses for the inquest, and obtained from them an abstract of the evidence they would be able to give. The coroner fixed the inquest, and handed to his officer an order for delivery to the resident medical officer of the district, instructing him to make a post-mortem examination of the body. The order was duly delivered to the medical officer, who was informed, much to his surprise, that Cave had not died, and that there was no prospect of the injuries he had sustained proving fatal to him. The inquest accordingly was abandoned, and the women will only be charged with a minor offence.

A widow applied to the magistrate at the Lambeth Police-court on Monday, and stated that, in reply to an advertisement, she borrowed £50 of a Mr. Harrison, in the York-road, Lambeth. She gave the security of twenty-two horses, several cabs, some furniture, and a life-policy. Having signed a paper, the money was handed to her, and when she got home she "discovered a paper informing her that she had effected a mortgage on her property for £70." She went back to the office, but could obtain no redress. Mr. Chance said it appeared to be a most shameful transaction, and directed a sergeant to make inquiries and inform the lenders that unless a satisfactory explanation were given he should direct a warrant for conspiracy. On Tuesday, Mr. Harrison, accompanied by Mr. Cooper, a solicitor, attended at the court to explain the transaction. The applicant restated her case, and said that value of the securities she gave for the loan of £50 was £1,000. The magistrate said the proceedings at the loan office were monstrous, and he should not accept any explanation, but would lay the documents before the Public Prosecutor. In answer to questions by Mr. Cooper, the applicant admitted that, being in immediate want of the money, she agreed to pay 20 per cent. for it. Mr. Cooper said there were great risks in this kind of business, and pointed out that pawnbrokers charged twenty-five per cent., although they had the security in their hands. There had not been the slightest intention to defraud. Mr. Chance said the whole transaction savoured of fraud. It might be difficult to bring the charge home to the parties, but he did not intend to let it drop. The parties left the court, but subsequently the applicant returned and said that the matter had been settled, and she handed to Mr. Chance the following document :—

I am satisfied that Mr. Harrison had no intention to deceive me on the terms of the loan, and that the larger amount of interest stated in the papers to be paid by me than that I intended to pay was the result of a misunderstanding, through the clerk, and the transaction is this day cancelled by mutual consent, and no further proceedings are to be taken by myself or Mr. Harrison.

Mr. Chance : I see you have signed this document. Was it drawn up by the others? The applicant : Yes, after I left the court a short time ago. Mr. Chance : Just what I thought. They may wish to settle it in this way, but I certainly shall be no party to such a proceeding. I shall not withdraw the matter from the consideration of the Public Prosecutor, looking upon it as I do as a question of public interest.

THE COURT.

The Queen has expressed herself delighted with her stay at Mentone. On Sunday morning Divine service was conducted in the presence of the Queen and Princess Beatrice, and the Royal Household, at the Châlet des Rosiers, by the Rev. F. Anson, Canon of Windsor. Princess Beatrice, attended by Lady Churchill and by General Sir Henry Ponsonby, visited the King and Queen of Saxony at the Hôtel des Iles Britanniques.

Princess Beatrice, accompanied by the Duke of Albany, walked in the town on Saturday morning. In the afternoon the Queen and Princess Beatrice, attended by the ladies in waiting, drove in an open carriage on the Monaco road.

The Queen and Princess Beatrice took a drive on Thursday on the road to Nice, though the wind at the time was very high.

The Prince and Princess of Wales visited the studios of Mr. Alma Tadema, R.A., on Tuesday afternoon. The Duke and Duchess of Connaught and the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburgh-Strelitz dined with their Royal Highnesses on Tuesday evening. The Prince and Princess of Wales, were present at a dance given by the Earl and Countess of Rosebery at Lansdowne House.

The Duke of Albany is confined to his room through having had a slight fall on Thursday while out walking.

The Prince and Princess of Wales went to the fourth Philharmonic Concert at St. James's Hall on Thursday evening.

The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh visited Pembroke on Saturday, when the Duchess formally launched the new ironclad war-ship *Edinburgh*.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Her Majesty has recently placed a headstone over the graves of Mr. and Mrs. Warne, in Whippingham churchyard. It bears the following inscription, which was written by Her Majesty:—"To the respected memory of Thomas Warne, died December 27, 1881, aged 69; and of Louisa Warne, his wife, died September 19, 1881, aged 65, who during 27 years had charge of the Swiss Cottage, Osborne, where they died. This stone was erected by Queen Victoria and her children, January, 1882 'He that is faithful in that which is least is faithful also in much.'"

It had been expected that the Princess Louise and Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone would have paid a visit to Harrow School on Thursday, and great preparations had been made there and at the village in honour of the occasion. Telegrams were, however, received during the day to effect that her Royal Highness was prevented by indisposition from attending, and the Premier also intimated that pressing engagements had caused him to put off his visit. The Duke of Argyll, the Duchess of Abercorn, Miss Gladstone, the Earl of Aberdeen, and several other distinguished visitors were, however, present at a concert given in the speech-room in the afternoon.

On the 10th inst. the Duke of Hamilton took his first cruise in his new steam-yacht *Thistle* from Southampton to Havre, where he left the yacht, which then returned to Cowes.

The death is announced of Mrs. Pemberton, of Belsted, a parish near Ipswich, who a month since attained the age of 100 years.

The rooms made vacant at Hampton Court by the death of Lady Roberts have been offered to Mrs. Brooke, widow of General Brooke, who was killed before Candahar.

A little girl, aged 10 years, named Churchyard, has just made a determined attempt to drown herself by jumping into the river at Ipswich. She was rescued by a man named Chapman, who waded in up to his armpits and rescued her. It is stated that the child had previously been punished by a relative.

An attempt was made on Saturday evening to kidnap the children of the Duchesse de Chaulnes, who are staying with their grandmother, the Duchesse de Chevereuse, at the Château de Sable, Paris. The person chiefly implicated in the affair was subsequently arrested in the park by one of the keepers, and handed over to the authorities.

One of the most munificent of modern bequests to hospitals has fallen to that admirable institution the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor, Isle of Wight. This hospital, founded by a distinguished member of our profession, Dr. Arthur Hill Hassall, on the cottage system, will receive a sum of nearly £200,000, under the will of the late Mr. John Jones, of Piccadilly. There is not a more beneficent and useful institution in the country than this, which is the youngest and is the most intelligently devised and constructed, and one of the most ably administered of our voluntary hospitals. The members of the British Medical Association had recently the opportunity of inspecting and appreciating its merits under the guidance of Dr. Sinclair Coghill, visiting physician.—*British Medical Journal.*

The double-turret armour-clad war-ship *Colossus* was safely launched on Tuesday at Portsmouth.

The annual meeting of the National Lifeboat Institution was held on Thursday at the Mansion House, the Lord Mayor presiding. The report stated that there are now 271 lifeboats under the management of the society, and dur.ng the past year they had been used in saving 966 persons and in assisting to rescue 33 vessels from destruction. The expenditure had been large, exceeding the income by £1,362.

Lady Louisa Spencer, who had been staying with her married daughter at The Old Bank, Retford, Notts, died on Thursday morning from scarlet fever at the age of 61. The deceased was sister to the present Duke of Marlborough and widow of the Hon. Robert Charles Henry Spencer, son of the first Baron Churchill, who was married to Lady Louisa Spencer in 1845, and died about two years since.

At the weekly meeting of the London School Board a letter was received stating that the Court of Assistants of the Drapers' Company would be happy to place at the disposal of the Board for competition during the present year four scholarships, each of the average value of £30 per annum, and tenable for four years. It was proposed that two of these scholarships should be for girls and two for boys, and that they should be competed for and tenable under the same conditions as the scholarships founded by the Company in previous years. The Board were also informed that the Court of Assistants of the Company had voted 20 guineas to the fund for meeting the expenses of the examination for the scholarships held by the Board. The offer was accepted, and it was referred to the School Management Committee. The Chairman announced that a letter had been received from Mrs. Watson, widow of Mr. Watson, one of the original members of the Board, and for several years Chairman of the Statistical Committee, expressing a wish that the scholarship bearing her husband's name should be increased to a first-class scholarship. This was the desire of the late Mr. Watson. The amount necessary to comply with the wish of Mrs. Watson was £212. The Chairman added that he had received a cheque for that amount from Mrs. Watson. On his motion Mrs. Watson was thanked, and it was referred to the School Management and the Finance Committees to carry out the wish of Mrs. Watson.

A daring burglary was committed early on Tuesday morning at the residence of Colonel Hartshorne, 1, Eaton-terrace, Eaton-square. The burglars, evidently two or more in number, entered the premises by climbing over the area railings, cutting away a pane of glass, unfastening an outer door, and forcing another door in the basement. Nearly all the apartments in the house, except the bedrooms, were visited, and from Colonel Hartshorne's dressing-room the thieves took money, diamond and other rings, a revolver, with ball ammunition, and other articles, value £100. It is supposed that a peculiar mechanical contrivance in the house for sending an alarm scared the burglars into making off by way of the front door.

A special meeting of the Court of Common Council was held on Thursday, at which the Lord Mayor announced the intention of Her Majesty to pay a visit to Epping Forest in May next, and to declare the forest, upon the acquisition of which the Corporation have spent £250,000, free and open to the use of the public for ever.

The compulsory detention of spirits for a year before they are drunk is advocated by Mr. O'Sullivan, M.P. In a Bill introduced by him he proposes to direct the Board of Inland Revenue and the Commissioners of Customs to detain all spirits, whether imported or manufactured, containing 45 or 55 per cent. under proof, for a year after being manufactured or received into Her Majesty's bonding stores, or any private stores or warehouse, before they are allowed to be taken out for consumption. Liberty is of course reserved for sales of such spirits in bond provided they are not taken out of bond.

A Bombay telegram states that on Sunday afternoon there was a gathering of thousands of all castes of Hindoos at the Malabar Hill Temples of Prayer, for the purpose of rejoicing at the preservation of the life of the Queen. Sir Munguldass Nathoobhoy was the chairman of the meeting, and he delivered an address. There were illuminations and fireworks in the evening.

There is reason to believe that a Fenian plot to destroy buildings and make a raid for arms at the Royal Albert Dock has just been frustrated. Having received an anonymous letter warning them that an attempt would be made to set fire to buildings, the authorities had a considerable force of policemen to keep watch at night. The letter said that the conspirators intended, while the flames were being extinguished, to make a raid upon an armoury, wherein are stored the rifles, swords, bayonets, and ammunition belonging to the Dock Company's Volunteer Corps. The writer added that every arrangement had been made to secure the success of the scheme, and that a horse and van would be in attendance to carry away the arms when they had been seized. Early on Sunday morning fire broke out in an engine-house, and while it was burning a horse and van were observed near the place. These were followed to the premises of a van proprietor in the neighbourhood, and on the driver being questioned he said he had been engaged to attend with the horse and van near the docks at the time stated to convey three sailors to King's-cross, and that he had been waiting from one to nearly four o'clock, when the fire broke out, without seeing the persons he expected. Up to the present nothing had transpired to throw further light upon the matter. The damage done to the engine-house and the machinery contained in it is estimated at several thousand pounds.

A numerously signed requisition has been forwarded to Messrs. Moody and Sankey, at present holding services in Glasgow, to spend not less than twelve months in London. Among more than 300 names appended to the requisition—of which 273 are those of representative clergymen and ministers—are the following:—The Earl of Shaftesbury, Earl Cairns, the Earl of Aberdeen, Mr. Samuel Morley, M.P., Mr. Alderman M'Arthur, M.P., Mr. Hugh M. Matheson, Mr. T. A. Denny, Mr. Quentin Hogg, Mr. J. Herbert Tritton, the Rev. Canon Farrar, the Rev. Canon Fleming, the Rev. Sir Emilius Bayley, the Hon. and Rev. Carr Glynn, the Rev. C. H. Spurgeon, and the Rev. Dr. Dykes.

A telegram from St. Petersburg says that on Saturday night the Opéra Comique, which is constructed entirely of wood, was the scene of a conflagration as rapid in spreading and as complete in its destruction as ever occurred in the history of fires. The alarm was given during the singing of the song "Il Grandira," in *La Périchole*, and in less than fifteen minutes the whole building was in flames. The audience, which filled about three parts of the theatre, and numbered, perhaps, four or five hundred persons, escaped without a single case of serious injury. A great many persons of both sexes had to leave their furs and overshoes, especially the performers, and two or three women were dragged out fainting. The admirable conduct of several officers who managed to somewhat tranquillise the panic at the outset was plainly conducive to the safe and rapid retreat that was made. The theatre had been condemned.

Late on Wednesday evening a lad named Chisworth, while attempting to get on the step of a new steam tramcar, at Stoke-on-Trent, missed his footing, and was killed by the wheel passing over him. The conductors have the greatest difficulty in preventing boys getting on the trams while in motion, and this is the second fatal accident that has happened in consequence.

The "General" of the Salvation Army assisted on Saturday in opening new premises as "headquarters" at the old Oxford-street Skating Rink. A band played secular and sacred music alternately. "The General," who was assisted by Colonel Colville, formerly of the Army, the Reverend E. Gill, and "Captain" Baugh, conducted the services. Before "General" Booth and the "Headquarter Staff" appeared on the platform there was an incessant shouting of religious phrases. The "General" told the "Army" to sing with "fixed bayonets." He added that part of the world were "cursing" them and the other part "nibbling" at them. Strife and imprisonment—they knew not what—awaited them; but they did not fear. "Trophies of salvation" were afterwards brought forward to speak, including a woman aged eighty-three, who said she had been in prison 240 times.

A fatal accident occurred on Wednesday, at Solihull, near Birmingham, to Mr. Sidney J. Mitchell, solicitor. Mr. Mitchell was with a party of friends witnessing some experiments in the neighbourhood of Solihull. Efforts were being made to destroy the roots of several large trees which had been blown down. Dynamite was used for this purpose, and some labourers had placed a charge beneath a root. Mr. Mitchell was standing at some distance from the spot, but when the charge was fired part of the root struck him upon the head, and killed him instantaneously.

At the Patent Nut, Shaft, and Axletree Works, Wednesbury, on Wednesday, while a man named Ashby, was tarring the cog-wheels of the machinery he was by some means wedged between the wheels and ground into small pieces, every bone in his body being broken.

Richard Evans, a football player, residing at Llanelly, has died from injuries sustained in a match played at Swansea on Saturday, between Newport and Llanelly for the South Wales Challenge Cup. Deceased, who was one of the Llanelly backs, was charged by a Newport player, named Tahaer, with whom he came into violent collision. He was carried from the field and taken to his home, where his death took place.

The turret ship *Colossus* was on Tuesday successfully launched at Portsmouth, having first been christened by Lady Emma Baring. Lord Northbrook and Mr. W. H. Smith were among the visitors present at the launch.

A meeting was held at the Prime Minister's residence in Downing-street on Tuesday afternoon, at which steps were taken to establish Convalescent Homes for scarlet fever patients. Mr. Gladstone moved the first resolution, and dwelt upon the subtle and virulent character of the disease in its later stages as showing the necessity for convalescent institutions. Among the other speakers were Sir R. Cross, Lord Rosebery, Colonel Stanley, the Bishop of Lincoln, Dr. A. Clark, and Sir J. Fayrer. A list of subscriptions, including one of a thousand pounds and several of a hundred pounds each, was presented to the meeting.

The *Malvern Advertiser* gives the following interesting details of Miss Hastings, of Malvern, who completed her 100th year on Tuesday:—"Miss Joanna Hastings, of Imperial Villa, is the eldest child of the late Rev. James Hastings, patron and rector of Martley, and patron of Areley Regis. Mr. Hastings (who died in 1856, at the age of 100 years and six months) was married in February, 1781, at Chipping Norton Church, to Miss Elizabeth Paget, only daughter of John Paget, Esq. Miss Hastings was born on the 14th of March, 1782, at Sutton Coldfield, where the register of her baptism is preserved. Among her numerous brothers and sisters were Admiral Sir Thomas Hastings, K.C.B., of Titley Court, Herefordshire; Sir Charles Hastings, M.D., D.C.L., of Barnard's-green House, and of Worcester; Vice-Admiral Hasting, of Barbourne House, in this county; and the Rev. Canon Hastings, late rector of Martley; all well known in this neighbourhood. She has also a surviving sister, Miss Margaret Hastings, resident with her at Imperial Villa, Malvern. Miss Hastings, on attaining her centenary on Tuesday last, was in excellent spirits, and in fair health. She is somewhat infirm in body, but her mental faculties are as bright and vigorous as ever, and she takes great interest in all that passes around her. On Tuesday morning she received a large number of congratulatory letters, among them one from her cousin, the Lord Bishop of Oxford. A quantity of beautiful bouquets and flowering plants were sent by friends in Malvern and the neighbourhood. The bells of the Priory Church were rung, by the direction of the vicar, in honour of the event, and we believe the bells of Martley parish church were rung also. Miss Hastings at one o'clock drove to Barnard's Green House, and dined there with her nephew, Mr. Hastings, M.P., who had paired in the House of Commons that he might come down and do honour to his venerable relative. A considerable number of the family were assembled on the occasion, and Mr. Hastings proposed the health of the lady, who, after a life of good works, and having been for three generations the stay and consolation of the Hastings family, had that day attained a full century of existence. Miss Hastings replied in a few well-chosen and vigorous sentences, expressing her gratitude for all the kindness that had been shown to her. She afterwards drove back to Imperial Villa, and spent the evening quietly with her sister."

The four brothers Morewood, who absconded after grievously assaulting their elder brother at Alfreton Hall, are now in America. The farming stock of Mr. George Morewood, of Hall Field House, has been sold, and the housekeeper has departed for America with Mr. Morewood's dog and his silver.

On Tuesday, at a meeting of the City Commission of Sewers, at which Mr. Felton presided, consideration was resumed of the precept from the School Board for London requiring in four quarterly instalments payment of £86,480 1s. 3d., being the apportioned amount demanded from the ratepayers of the City for defraying the expenses of that Board for the current year. After a very long discussion it was resolved, on the motion of Mr. Malthouse, that the Commission desired to enter an emphatic protest against the proposed establishment by the London School Board of higher elementary schools in the metropolis; and that a copy of the resolution should be forwarded to the Board and to the Education Department of the Privy Council. At Mr. Stoneham's instance, the Commission further protested generally against the extravagant nature of much of the School Board outlay, as revealed in its Budget of 1881-2. It was also resolved, on the proposal of Mr. Johnson, to call the attention of the Government to the constitution of the School Board, and to express the belief that the public service would be advanced by a larger Board annually chosen by smaller electoral districts. The whole matter was referred to the Finance and Improvement Committee to consider and report, and Mr. Johnson gave notice of motion to the effect that the Commission should institute an inquiry into the educational funds of the City, with a view to their use in relief of the School Board rate.

Miss Frances Power Cobbe, honorary secretary, S. P. A. V., writes to the *St. James's Gazette* as follows:—"In your issue of the 16th inst. I find a paragraph headed 'An Anti-Vivisectionist Reproved.' The 'reproof' is stated (by the *Manchester Guardian*, from which you quote) to have been administered to me by an advocate of vivisection for wearing for my 'personal adornment' a 'bird of paradise on or near' my 'muff,' ostrich feathers in my bonnet, and an 'ivory-handled umbrella' all on the occasion of a visit which I am alleged to have paid to a 'distinguished man of science,' with a view to his conversion to the cause of humanity. Permit me, as you have thought my humble efforts at 'personal adornment' worthy to entertain your readers, to inform them that the little anecdote is a delightful sample of the free play of the 'scientific imagination' around the subject of vivisection. I never paid the visit described to a 'distinguished man of science,' and I never received the 'reproof' which you have quoted from the *Manchester Guardian*, probably for the sufficient reason that my umbrella has not an ivory handle, that I have never used a bird of paradise, or any other bird, for my 'personal adornment;' and, finally, because I never possessed a muff in my whole life."

A shed in the playground of Pollokshields Public School fell on Monday about noon upon a number of children who were playing underneath. All were buried in the ruins. Four of the children were killed; and a great number received injuries of a more or less dangerous character.

Miss Lumley (Sister Clara), a daughter of Major Lumley, late of Northampton, died on Sunday morning, after a short illness, from hæmorrhagic smallpox contracted in the discharge of her duties as a hospital nurse. Sister Clara had had charge of the male accident ward at Guy's Hospital for upwards of two years, and had by her zeal, intelligence, and indefatigable industry, combined with her kindness to the patients, gained the confidence and esteem of the surgeons and of everyone whose good opinion was worth having. She was trained originally at the Leicester Infirmary, where she did much hard work with great zeal and success. The circumstances of her death, which are unusually distressing, were as follows:—A man was brought into the accident ward of Guy's Hospital on the 26th ult., who was said to have fallen from an omnibus, with an extensive wound on the back of his head and with symptoms of concussion. On the following day he was noticed to have an eruption something like smallpox, but he said he had had a similar one some weeks before, and so no special notice was taken of it. On the evening of the following day it became evident that the man was suffering from the worst form of hæmorrhagic smallpox, and he was removed to the smallpox hospital, where he died a few hours afterwards. When it was surmised that the deceased might be suffering from smallpox, Sister Clara refused to allow the ordinary ward nurse to attend the case, but did everything necessary for him herself. On the 11th inst. she was attacked with febrile symptoms. She had never had a day's illness before in her life. The eruption was slow to appear, but it was evident from the commencement that her case would be serious, her throat became specially affected, delirium and restlessness set in, and she succumbed after eight days' illness. Animated by a high sense of duty and absorbed by hard work, she at times appeared to strangers somewhat brusque in her manner; to her patients, however, she was kindness itself, and her assiduous attention to their interest was invariably rewarded by their affection for herself. Unfortunately, like many other devoted women, Sister Clara had at times to submit to obloquy and persecution; but, with the support of her medical officers and those in authority, she was enabled to surmount these temporary difficulties and to win the esteem and respect of all who had the good fortune to be acquainted with her career and work.

On Saturday morning the body of Miss Annie Janson, of Darlington, was found in the Tees, at Gainford. The deceased, who has been lately rather depressed, had been missing since Thursday. Her father, who was a well-known railway engineer, also committed suicide by drowning himself a few years since.

An exhibition of hygienic clothing to be worn by women and children, was opened on Tuesday afternoon at the Cavendish-rooms, Mortimer-street, under the management of Miss Ray Lankester. Gentlemen were rigidly excluded from the show. The display may be divided into what in a draper's shop would be called the dress, hosiery, and boot departments. In the former Mrs. Pfeiffer showed two Greek dresses, one of which was of écru tussore silk, richly embroidered in cross-stitch. The dress, without drapery, is for morning wear, and is converted into a more elegant garment by the addition of a broad scarf, identical with the Greek chiton (χιτὼν), attached on the shoulder. The whole is fastened to the waist by means of a belt. The advantage of this dress is that it removes all temptation to tight-lacing, as a small waist would be inelegant with flowing robes. There are costumes, the skirt of which, instead of being in one is in two—*i.e.*, a divided skirt. The skirt has a deep kilting, partly covered by a long polonaise, so that ordinarily it is quite indistinguishable from the skirt usually worn, but on the other hand is an improvement in giving greater freedom of action in walking and jumping. Several of the divided skirt costumes are designed for boating, lawn-tennis, &c. Mr. William Hall (Edgware-road) sends specimens of hygienic boots made to fit the foot, bulging out on the outside and slanting outwards in front. Messrs. Morgan and Bell (Strand) exhibit digitated stockings for pedestrians made in the pattern of gloves, a division for each toe. Mrs. Steele and Mrs. Bauer exhibit various kinds of stays, some with elastic, some without bones. The students of Girton and Newnham have sent boneless corsets as designed and worn by themselves. A doll dressed on hygienic principles is contributed by Miss Bella Gladstone. A respirator veil is shown by Messrs. Marshall and Snelgrove, consisting of a piece of blonde, about twelve inches deep, over the lower four of which is sewn a double thickness of silk gossamer. The exhibition is really a sequel to Mr. Treves's lecture delivered at Kensington, consists chiefly of articles intended to illustrate his ideas, and (it is hoped) will be the beginning of a series of exhibitions, under the auspices of the National Health Society on a larger scale.

The *Israelit*, published at Mayence, contains news from St. Petersburg that the recommendations of the Chief Commission as to the expulsion of Jews from the small towns and villages have been submitted by General Ignatieff to the Emperor for his approval. General Ignatieff pointed out that the matter was very urgent; it was necessary for the protection of the Jews that these recommendations should become law and be put into execution before Easter. His Majesty replied that such weighty recommendations required the most careful consideration; before arriving at any conclusion on the subject he would consult with some of his relatives. An Imperial family council was afterwards held, at which the opinion was expressed that the recommendations, if carried out, would injure not only the Jews but also the whole country, as in many places the fruits of the soil could only be converted into money through Jews acting as middlemen. When General Ignatieff for the second time asked for the Emperor's approval, His Majesty declared that he would never agree to these cruel recommendations.

A remarkable change in the weather occurred on Tuesday. Throughout the day the temperature was lower than it had been for some time past, the thermometer registering only 47 deg. at noon in Hyde-park; and at night snow began to fall heavily, melting, however, as it fell, except, perhaps, in some of suburbs, where, early on Wednesday morning, the ground was partially covered with snow. In the provinces the storm commenced early in the day, and in Scotland was especially severe. The fall of the thermometer was accompanied by a rising wind, which in some parts of the country, and on the west coast especially, became a gale, which caused very high tides. The Mersey rose to an unusual height, the waves washing over the pier-heads at high water. At Lytham the waves made a breach in the sea-fence, and a steamer which, while on her trial trip had anchored there on the previous day, broke her cables, and was being driven ashore. The lifeboat put off, but the steamer managed to get away to safer quarters. Sea-walls were broken at other places and considerable damage done to houses, while boats and other small craft were washed from their moorings.

Sir Wilfrid Lawson has forwarded a subscription, from himself and several other members of Parliament, towards defraying the costs of John Trenhail, a captain of the Salvation Army, who was recently prosecuted at Exeter. Sir Wilfrid Lawson says:—"I look with considerable alarm on the mob-law which, at the instigation of the drink trade and with the connivance of the magistracy, appears now to reign in several of our towns. From what the Home Secretary has said in the House of Commons, it appears at first we can bring no influence to bear in Parliament which may conduce to a better state of things. Some of my friends in the House, as well as myself, are anxious, however, in every practical manner to show our deep disgust of the recognised rowdyism that reigns rampant in so many localities, as well as our sympathy with the harmless people whom the authorities fai to protect from brutal outrage."

A meeting, presided over by the Mayor, was held at Bath, on Tuesday afternoon, for the purpose of forming a local branch of the Mansion House Fund for the Defence of Property in Ireland. The speakers included Lord Lansdowne, Lord Bath, Mr. E. P. Bouverie, and others. Lord Lansdowne, in the course of his remarks, said the people who were now suffering in Ireland under the cruel despotism of the Land League did not belong to one class, one creed, or one profession. The smallest shopkeeper and the smallest cultivator of the soil were equally at its mercy. It was because the contention was so unequal he asked their support. Another reason was that this was not a mere question of local tyranny and despotism, but the Land League movement was against the English connection and the integrity of the empire. If order was ever restored in Ireland no small part of the credit would be due to the few resolute men who from the first took the measure of the difficulty, and, at a moment when the ranks of the local party were wavering, rallied them and charged home into the thick of the enemy. Lord Bath said that whatever might be their opinions as to the law, or their wishes as to what the law should be, they were united in a desire that the law, whatever it was, should be maintained and enforced. A speaker had described the state of things in Ireland as the terrorism of the majority, but while in some respects one might wish to see the opinion of many in Ireland altered, he was convinced that, so far from being a terrorism of the majority, it was a terrorism of the minority, who, from peculiar circumstances, were able to exert a power and force they could not under different circumstances.

In the Hope Hall, Bloomsbury, on Tuesday, the annual congress of an International Revolutionary League styling itself "The Commonwealth" was held, with M. de Gatz, a Frenchman, presiding. The last congress, it is stated, was held in Geneva, and it was decided to hold this year's meeting in London, There were present delegates from the United States, France, Germany, Russia, Greece, Italy, Belgium, Spain, and our own country. Most of the addresses were delivered in the English language, but several were given in French. M. de Gatz, in opening the congress, delivered a long address in the English language, in which he reviewed the progress made by revolutionary organisations in Europe during the last few years, and of their own own society in particular. Large quantities of revolutionary literature were in circulation; and the Socialists in Germany, and the Nihilists in Russia, had shown what advances in the right direction might be made by a well-organised society. Herr Schmitzer, in the course of his address, referred to the fact that the Czar had pardoned five of the Nihilists sentenced to death. This was brought forward as evidence of his humanity and kindness of heart. It was nothing of the kind. It was simply a statagem on the part of a despot to postpone as long as he could the fate that awaited him. This speech was loudly cheered, and a song having the following refrain was sung heartily:—

Down with the Monarchy, down with the Crown,
Down with the altar, and down with the throne,
Down with all tyranny of kingcraft or priest,
And stand by the rights of the people.

Resolutions were adopted which in effect placed the assassins of the late Czar on the pedestal of heroism, and strongly condemned the action of the British Government in suppressing the *Freiheit*, as unworthy of a country where liberty was supposed to reign supreme. A resolution was also carried deprecating the recent attempt on the life of the Queen.

Early on Wednesday morning a night-watchman on a wharf on the south side of the Thames near Blackfriars-bridge informed a policeman that he had heard loud cries for help at the river-side, and that he was afraid something was wrong. The two men proceeded to the riverside in order to communicate with a policeman there, when they found that he was missing from his post. An alarm was raised, and the body of the policeman was afterwards found in the river. How he got into the water is not known.

On Thursday se'nnight Mr. A. S., Anderson, aged twenty-seven, an architect, threw himself from the top of his brother's house, 138, High-street, Camden-town, and was killed on the spot. It is supposed that hard study and a disappointment in love had unhinged his mind.

On Friday s'ennight a conference of the Liberation Society was held at Westminster Palace Hotel. Mr. Lyulph Stanley, who presided, pointed out that it was an established rule of law that when a charity became useless either to the locality, or for the purposes that the intentions of the founder contemplated, it was competent to the State to form an entirely new scheme; and, in one statute, education was indicated as one of the best objects to which such funds could be applied. This was a principle on which they could take their stand with regard to the City, where the displacement of much of the resident population had caused endowments to become practically useless. The report of the City Parochial Charities Commission showed that an attempt was made to procure recognition for the doctrine that all funds used in connection with Church purposes should have the ecclesiastical stamp impressed upon them. The grasp of mortmain was indeed a tight one, and the grasp was tight in this case. This principle was, he was glad to notice, dissented from by the Rev. William Rogers, who deserved much credit for his bold stand against the majority of the Commission named. So far from the doctrine in question finding general assent, it was more likely to be a question whether, when a fund had not been rigidly impressed with an ecclesiastical character by the founder, the administrators should not refund money for the past, with a view to its expenditure on unsectarian objects. A portion of the funds divested of ecclesiastical associations and applied to the interests of the public, might find a suitable outlet in relieving ratepayers of charges still kept up in connection with Church property. The hon. member proceeded to submit for adoption a series of resolutions. The first, he said, pointed out that from the inquiries lately instituted by the Education Endowments Committee of the School Board for London, and also by the Royal City Parochial Charities Commission, it appeared that the parochial charities of the City of London produced an income of upwards of £100,000 per annum, of which £42,343 was applied to ecclesiastical purposes; and that, in consequence of lapse of time and changed circumstances, the increased value of the charity property, and the diminished population of the City, a large proportion of this income was now applied to useless or to mischievous purposes. He agreed that money now left to the Church of England might fairly be regarded as left to one sect out of many; but he did not hold this view of bequests prior to the Act of Uniformity, or even the Toleration Act. The second resolution invited the Conference to concur in the recommendations of both the School Board Committee and the Royal Commission, that authority should be given for the preparation of schemes for the reappropriation of the charities to purposes which would meet the present wants of the community, and also make them available for the benefit of the poorer inhabitants of the entire metropolis. The third resolution, without expressing an opinion on the relative merits or on the details of the two measures, approved of those provisions of Mr. Bryce's and the private Bill which authorised the application of the surplus general charity property to the promotion of education, the provision of libraries, museums, and recreation grounds, of provident institutions, and generally to the improvement of the physical, social, and moral condition of the poorer inhabitants of the metropolis. The fourth resolution strongly objected to the payment to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners of the surplus income of the ecclesiastical charities for the erection of churches and parsonages, church repairs, the creation of new and the increased endowment of existing benefices, and generally for extending the benefit of clerical or spiritual ministrations in accordance with the doctrines or by the ministers of the Church of England. The fifth resolution expressed the opinion of the conference that such an appropriation was uncalled for, and would be unjust on the ground that it was uncalled for, because the intentions of the founders had been already so far departed from, and were now so incapable of fulfilment that they imposed no obligation in regard to a new disposition of their gift, which should now be regarded as being at the absolute disposal of the State. It would be unjust, because any application of public money for sectarian objects would benefit a section alone of the population. The next resolution pledged the conference to the taking of steps to acquaint the public with the character of the proposed measures, with a view to, securing an amendment of the provisions now objected to, before either of the Bills was permitted to become law. In the last resolution attention was drawn to a forthcoming Bill for the demolition of City churches, and the application of the proceeds was regarded as a subject worthy of the careful consideration of the inhabitants of the whole metropolis. (Cheers.) Mr. Carvell Williams commented upon the apathy in London about these matters, to which he hoped more general attention would be given in future. He suggested that some of the funds in question might be well appropriated to the inauguration of the new municipal system of government promised to London. Mr. Richard, M.P., said that in addition to the ecclesiastical endowments, the livery companies' charities, yielding £186,000 a year, awaited investigation. He supposed that the apathy of London arose from ignorance of these matters. Any vigorous action in the House of Commons on this subject must be supported by public opinion, especially of the inhabitants of London, who were specially interested. Mr. J. A. Picton was in favour of applying the whole of the funds to educational purposes. Mr. Daniel Grant, M.P., believed the reduction of the School Board rate would be a good use to make of the money. Mr. James Beal, dissenting from some opinions that had been expressed, believed that the wealth and the misuse of the wealth of the City charities was a prominent question among the working classes. In the disposal of the funds the rearrangement of the hospital accommodation of the metropolis on a comprehensive footing was a matter which he should like to see considered. After a few words from Mr. C. James, M.P., the resolutions set forth in the speech of the chairman were put *seriatim*, and unanimously agreed to.

On Sunday the remains of Mr. William Miles, aged sixty-seven, who had been missing from his home at Windsor for more than a fortnight, were discovered in the mill-stream at Clower. The deceased had been many years in the Queen's service, and had formally acted as clerk in her Majesty's private chapel. On the evening of the 2nd inst. the deceased, while suffering from mental derangement, left home and was not again seen alive.

At a meeting of the Anti-Extraordinary Tithe Association at Mayfield, Sussex, some time since, Mr. Tyman, who then said he was a tithe-payer in three parishes, made a speech which excited some amusement. He boasted that in Ticehurst parish he had not paid his tithe for three years, remarking that while others had paid theirs he still had his money in his pocket. With a view to obtain this, Mr. F. W. Aitkens, the Rev. A. Eden's agent, served notice of distraint on Mr. Tyman for the amount (about £60), As the money was not forthcoming within the specified time, the usual proceedings were taken, and on Saturday morning last Mr. J. T. Durrant, auctioneer, of Welches Farm, accompanied by two bailiffs and two policemen, visited the farm, in order to make a seizure. Observing several fine horses in a stable, the party determined to seize them. This proved to be no easy task, for Mr. Tyman made a determined resistance. He succeeded in twisting Mr. Durrant to the ground, and rushed at Mr. Ridley, one of the bailiffs, seizing him by the throat and wildly thrusting him to the ground. At this stage of the proceedings Police-constable Henry Tappenden, who was standing at a little distance off, was called to the rescue, and with some difficulty he succeeded in extricating the bailiff from Mr. Tyman's grasp. Seeing the state of affairs, and the trouble that would inevitably ensue, Mr. Durrant drove off to the village for assistance. Other police-constables were telegraphed for, but only Police-constable Curtis, stationed at Burwash, came. Mr. Tyman, availing himself of the opportunity, called his labourers together and bade them provide themselves with stout cudgels and stand by him like men, and make free use of their weapons if required. He then commanded them to lock, bolt, and bar all the stock in the yards, &c., barricading the stable doors, and placing two men on the inside for better security. A neighbouring farmer heard of the affair, and sent three of his own men to assist, Mr. Tyman telling them to render every possible assistance, and not to allow the horses to be taken from their stalls. About four o'clock Mr. Durrant, with the assistance of his bailiffs and two policemen, met Mr. Tyman and his men, with whom also were the farmer's wife and family, armed with sticks. The constable told them that they would suffer if they did not help him, should he demand their assistance in the Queen's name. Ten out of the thirteen men retired with reluctance; but the infuriated farmer and the other three continued their resistance. Mr. Tyman was gently laid upon his back and there held while the stable-door was forced open and four horses taken out. The bystanders endeavoured to set the animals free, and one escaped. Tyman was held till the animal was caught again and lodged in Mr. Vinler's stable at the Bridge Inn. Immediately Mr. Tyman was released he made a desperate charge at Mr. Durrant with his bludgeon, but Police-constable Tappenden sprang upon him from behind, securing his arms and placing him again upon the grounnd. The four horses were then placed under the care of the two bailiffs to await the auction sale.

Painted windows as memorials of departed worth have more than ordinary interest in the eyes of all. Mr. W. G. Taylor (late O'Connor) has at all times pleasure in showing his various works for church and hall in progress, the introduction of likenesses in windows being a special study. Designs and estimates free. Medal awarded to works in Paris Exhibition.—The "Art" Works, 4, Berners-street, London.

BIRTHS.

Jan. 23, at Umtata, South Africa, the wife of the Rev. T. W. POCOCK, of a son.

March 13, at Torquay, the wife of the Rev. WILLIAM J. LAW, Curate-in-Charge of SS. George and Mary, Cockington, of a daughter.

March 14, at Putney, S.W., the Hon. Mrs. WALTER SUGDEN, of a daughter.

March 18, the Viscountess VALENTIA, of a daughter.

March 18, at Bletsoe Rectory, Bedford, the wife of the Rev. Hon. E. T. ST. JOHN, of a son.

March 19, at 32, Harley-street, W., the Hon. Mrs. LYULPH STANLEY, of a daughter.

March 21, at the Rectory, St. Michael, Penkivel, Cornwall, the wife of the Rev. A. R. TOMLINSON, of a daughter.

March 22, at 32, Bruton-street, the Lady CLINTON, of a son.

March 22, at 2, Grosvenor-place, S.W., Lady ALGERNON PERCY, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Jan. 24, at the Private Chapel, Bishop's Court, Auckland, New Zealand, HENRY, youngest son of the late THOMAS BYRON, of Coulsdon Court, Surrey, to MARY ANN, only daughter of the late Captain SANDERS, I.N., and granddaughter of the late John M'Culloch, of Barholm, Kircudbrightshire, N.B.

March 21, at St. Jude's, South Kensington, by the Rev. R. W. Forrest, D.D., Vicar, WILLIAM CHARLES NICHOLLS, Lieutenant R.M. Artillery, son of the late John Ward Nicholls, Esq., Royal Navy, to ELLEN, daughter of AMBROSE H. ASHLEY, Esq., Brighton.

March 21, at St. Stephen's, Walthamstow, Essex, HERBERT CECIL, fourth son of Captain PELLY, R.N., of Forest-rise, Walthamstow, to MARY RICHENDA, eldest daughter of H. W. CARTER, Esq., of The Limes, Walthamstow.

March 21, at All-hallows' Church, Lombard-street, London, Captain JOHN PRINCE, M.S., of Harrington, to HELEN MARY, eldest daughter of EDWARD BURNELL, Esq., of Fenchurch-street.

March 22, at St. George the Martyr, Queen-square, W.C., WALTER GEORGE, son of GEORGE KENT, Esq., of High Holborn, and Gibraltar, Tunbridge Wells, to ALICE LOUISA, daughter of W. TEBBY, Esq., of No. 36, Lamb's Conduit-street, W.C.

DEATHS.

Feb. 27, at Llanfigan Rectory, Breconshire, of diphtheria, MARTHA BEATRICE (PATTIE), aged 9 years; on the 4th March, GWLADYS, aged 6 years; and on the 13th March, at Glamorgan-street, Brecon, the residence of his uncle, WILLIAM POWEL (WILLIE) aged 12 years, children of the Rev. JOHN PRICE, Rector of Llanfigan.

March 7, at Egerton Lodge, Melton Mowbray, the Right Hon. THOMAS EGERTON, Earl of Wilton, in his 83rd year.

March 9, ELEANOR, wife of the Rev. H. P. COOKESLEY, Rector of Thwaite, Suffolk, aged 75 years.

March 14, at 12, Micklegate without, York, HENRIETTA MARIA, widow of the late Rev. ROBERT WHITEHEAD, M.A., Rector of All Saints, North-street, York, and second daughter of the late Sir Charles Dodsworth, Bart., of Thornton Hall and Newland Park, Yorks.

March 16, at Westcroft, Surrey, Sir SWINNERTON HALLIDAY DYER, Bart., aged 48.

March 16, at 13, Spring-gardens, Ventnor, the residence of his mother, JOSEPH STIRLING (ARTHUR) EDGER, only son of the late Hon. J. F. Edger, Member of the Legislative Council of Hongkong.

March 16, at Rome, Sir JOHN NODES DICKINSON, for nearly 17 years a Puisne Judge, and latterly Acting Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of New South Wales, aged 75.

March 20, at Pendower, Tunbridge Wells, Lieut.-Colonel F. C. AYLMER, late of the 89th Regt.

March 20, at the Oratory, South Kensington, the Rev. T. FRANCIS KNOX, D.D., Priest of the London Oratory, aged 59.

March 20, at Gatecrc Grange, Lancashire, ELIZA, Lady WALKER, aged 49 years.

March 20, at Eastbourne, Sussex, the Rev. DUGALD M'COLL, formerly of the Wynd Church, Glasgow, and recently of the Presbyterian Church, Kensington, aged 55.

March 21, at Beechville, Tunbridge Wells, ARTHUR EDWARD, B.A., Jesus College, Cambridge, only son of EDWARD M. HUNTER, in his 25th year.

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Indigestion.	Loss of Voice.	Gout.
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Sciatica.	Paralysis.	Functional Disorders.
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"Messrs. J. L. Pulvermacher and Co."

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LATEST NEWS.

PARIS, March 24.

A Vienna telegram published here to-day states that England and France have communicated to the Powers the identical instructions which have been forwarded to their agents in Egypt with a view to obtain the amendment of the financial law lately voted by the Chamber of Notables. The English and French Diplomatic Agents are instructed to request that the revenues assigned for the service of the International Debt and not included in the Budget voted by the Chamber shall be specified and guaranteed. It is added that all the Powers view these instructions favourably.

MADRID, March 24.

A Royal Decree is gazetted to-day, authorising the Minister of Commerce to submit to the Cortes for ratification the commercial treaty concluded between France and Spain. The preamble of the Bill embodying the treaty lays stress upon the great advantages secured to Spanish products exported to France.

NICOSIA, March 24.

A new Constitution for Cyprus is officially announced to-day. The Legislative Council will consist of six official and twelve elected members, nine of the latter being Christians, and three Mohammedans. The duration of the first Council will be three years. The franchise qualification and the right of voting are placed on a broad basis.

WASHINGTON, March 24.

The *Post* publishes an account of an interview between Mr. Blaine and a member of its editorial staff on the question of Chili and Peru, in the course of which the late Secretary of State is represented to have declared that Peru was being despoiled, and the profits of the spoliation divided between Chili and the English bondholders who furnished her with the money, guns, and ironclads by means of which Peru was destroyed. Mr. Trescott, the United States Envoy, was prevented by his latest instructions from interfering, even though the payment of the indemnity took the last dollar of Peru's property and the last acre of her territory. Mr. Blaine thought that the United States Government could, without danger of war, have averted so harsh a settlement, and that its moral power, judiciously exercised, could have saved the autonomy of Peru. Mr. Blaine proceeded to comment severely on the fact of the American special Envoy being restrained from protesting against the terms imposed upon Peru by Chili, and declared that not only had the interests of the United States Government in Chili and Peru been totally destroyed, but its prestige had been impaired throughout South America.

LAST NIGHT'S PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Commons Mr. Bradlaugh entered the House after prayers, and took his accustomed place under the Peers' Gallery. Mr. LABOUCHERE presented a petition from Joseph Gurney and thirty-eight other electors of Northampton, praying to be heard by counsel at the bar on behalf of Mr. Bradlaugh's claim to take his seat. Sir T. ERSKINE MAY read the petition, and it was laid upon the table.

On the Motion of Mr. CUBITT, a return was ordered of the amount of money received by the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty for the redemption of tithe rentcharges, for the last three years, before the Act 41 and 42 Vic., c. 42, came into operation; and for the three years since the operation of that Act, distinguishing each year.

The Rev. G. Body was the appointed preacher at St. Paul's Cathedral at the midday services for the past week, but owing to his continued illness has been unable to keep his engagement. His place has been supplied by the Rev. W. C. Brooke, vicar of St. John the Divine, Kennington. The Cathedral has been crowded every day. In a letter Mr. Body says he has been ordered not to resume any public work for at least six months.

The Rev. Canon Knox-Little is the midday preacher next week at St. Paul's Cathedral.

We regret to hear that Bishop Piers Claughton, Archdeacon of London, and the Rev. Dr. Irons, rector of St. Mary Woolnoth, City, are seriously indisposed.

The second meeting of the session of the English Church Union was held on Thursday at the Manor Rooms, Hackney, Vice Admiral Robinson-Macdonald in the chair. A letter was read from the Hon. C. L. Wood, who was unable to preside. The Chairman said that that meeting was an appeal to Churchmen to unite in support of the spiritual authority of the Church of England. This was a time of trial, which could only be met by unity and self-denial. People thought they were only contending for vestments and ritual, but their real contention was for the rights and liberties of the Church. The tendency of all nations now was to put the Church under the State, and it was their duty to unite in opposition to that principle. Mr. J. A. Shaw-Stewart, in proposing the first resolution, said that when the House of Commons was composed solely of Churchmen it might have been said to be fit to legislate for the Church, but it was absurd to say that now, especially after the passing of the Public Worship Regulation Act. If they could have an honourable peace—a truce from these miserable lawsuits—let them have it; but don't let them compromise. He moved, "That, in view of the persistent attempts which are made to represent the decisions of the Privy Council, and of Lord Penzance's Court, as being the law of the Church of England, and in view of the continued imprisonment of the Rev. S. F. Green for refusal to acknowledge the authority of such decisions, and of the Courts which delivered them, this Union appeals earnestly to Churchmen to lay aside all minor differences, and to unite with them in a strong effort to vindicate the spiritual rights and liberties of the Church of England." Mr. James Parker seconded the resolution, and said that Lord Penzance's Court would not have done so much harm but for the Privy Council judgment. Mr Skilbeck and the Revs. C. F. Tobias, Nelson Burrows, and Outram Marshall supported the resolution, which was carried. A resolution to support the Union was also passed, and the meeting closed in the usual way.

SOCIETY.

A marriage is arranged between the Hon. Henry Brougham, eldest son of Lord Brougham, of Brougham Hall, Westmoreland, and Lady Musgrave, widow of the late Sir Richard Musgrave, of Edenhall, Cumberland, late M.P. and Lord-Lieutenant of Westmoreland.

Also between Lord Capel, eldest son of the late Viscount Malden and heir to the Earl of Essex, and Miss Harford.

Also between Mr. St. Andrew Warde, R.H.A., son of General Sir Edward Warde, K.C.B., and Miss Olivia MacCall, to take place in April.

Also between Mr. Cunliffe-Owen, only son of the late Colonel Cunliffe-Owen, R.E., C.B., and Miss Emma Pauline, third daughter of Sir Philip Cunliffe-Owen, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.I.E., Director of the South Kensington Museum.

Also between Mr. Horace Methuen Leggatt, eldest son of S. Bethune Leggatt, Esq., of Crofton Manor, Hants, and Susan Edith Buckley, eldest daughter of the late T. Buckley, Esq., and niece of Sir Edmund Buckley, Bart., of The Plas, Merionethshire.

The marriage of the Earl of Mount Charles (Scots Guards), eldest son of the Marquis Conyngham and the Hon. Frances Elizabeth Sarah Eveleigh-de-Moleyns, eldest daughter of Lord Ventry, took place on Tuesday last, under the Archbishop of Canterbury's special licence, at All Saints' Church, Ennismore-gardens. The centre of the church had been laid with red cloth, and some beautiful flowers were here and there tastefully arranged. In the unavoidable absence of the Right Rev. Dr. Parry, Bishop of Dover (Archdeacon of Canterbury), the marriage was celebrated by the Rev. Francis T. Vine, vicar of Patrixbourne, Kent, domestic chaplain to the Marquis Conyngham, assisted by the Rev. John Blomefield, vicar of the parish of All Saints', Knightsbridge. The service, which was partly choral, occupied less than half-an-hour. The bride was given away by her father, Lord Ventry; her bridesmaids being eight in number—namely, the Ladies Blanche, Jane Seymour, Maud, and Florence Conyngham, the Honourables Mildred, Hersey, and Maud Eveleigh-de-Moleyns, and Lady Helen Carnegie. At the conclusion of the service the bride and bridegroom repaired to the vestry to register the marriage, the attesting witnesses being the Marquis and Marchioness Conyngham, Lord and Lady Ventry, Lord Northesk, Captain Henry Streatfeild (Grenadier Guards), the "best man," and Mr. John Hassard (the Archbishop's principal registrar). The church was filled in all parts. The Earl of Kenmare (Lord Chamberlain), Earl Sydney (Lord Steward) and Countess Sydney, the Earl and Countess of Winchilsea, Lord Hawarden, and many other members of the nobility were present. There was a reception at Lady Ventry's house in Ennismore-gardens afterwards, and shortly after four o'clock Lord and Lady Mount Charles left town for Bifrons, near Canterbury, *en route* for the South of France. The bride wore a charming dress of the richest white satin duchesse, trimmed with plaitings of the same Brussels lace, and spray of orange blossoms, the tablier being edged with fringes of orange buds and blossoms; over a wreath of the same flowers a tulle veil was fastened to the hair by diamond stars; she carried a very large bouquet of the choicest white flowers. The bridesmaids were dressed alike in white Surah, relieved with brown marabout feather trimming, with small hats of the same, and bronze shoes; a cluster of daffodils was fastened to the left side of the bodice by a brooch with "M." and "Frances" in gold, surmounted by an earl's coronet, the balls of which were of pearls, the gift of the bridegroom. Each carried a large bouquet of daffodils. The bride's travelling dress was of deep ruby velvet, with bonnet of the same. The Marchioness Conyngham's dress was of rich brown velvet and satin, with coloured bead trimming; bonnet and muff to match, ornamented with yellow roses. Lady Ventry wore a dress of dark blue satin, watered, and gold stripes, trimmed with fine écru point, and bonnet to harmonise. The Countess of Winchilsea wore brown satin merveilleux, trimmed with gold braid; and white lace bonnet, beaded with pearls. Lady Margaret Browne wore ruby silk, with a black hat. Miss Adeane's dress was of blue watered silk, and silver straw bonnet trimmed with the same.

The marriage of the Hon. the Master of Rollo, the eldest son of Lord Rollo, with Miss Mary Hotham, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Beaumont Hotham, took place on Tuesday at St. Michael's Church, Chester-square. The bridesmaids were Miss Frances Hotham and Miss Margaret Hotham, sisters of the bride, the Hon. Agnes C. Rollo and the Hon. Constance A. Rollo, sisters of the bridegroom, and Miss Georgina Hotham and Miss Emily Hotham, cousins of the bride. The bridegroom was accompanied by Mr. Montague Guest, M.P., who was best man. The bride's dress was composed of white moire, trimmed with Brussels lace and orange blossoms; a wreath of the same flowers, covered by a tulle veil, was fastened to the hair by a diamond butterfly. Her jewels comprised a diamond pendant, presented by the tenants on the Duncrub estate; a sapphire and diamond bracelet, and a diamond and pearl bracelet. She carried a bouquet of white lilac and orange blossoms. The bridesmaids, who were dressed alike, wore costumes of Marshal Niel coloured satin merveilleux, trimmed with lace; and white straw hats, relieved with a bow of olive-green.

The Earl of Rosebery entertained at dinner last Saturday, at Lansdowne House, the Prime Minister and the following noblemen and gentlemen:—The Earl of Aberdeen, the Earl of Breadalbane, the Earl of Fife, Lord Thurlow, Sir George Campbell, M.P., Sir Donald Currie, M.P., Sir George M. Grant, M.P., Sir William Miller, the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, M.P., Mr. Anderson, M.P., the Solicitor-General for Scotland, Mr. R. F. F. Campbell, M.P., Mr. C. F. Mackintosh, M.P., Mr. A. Grant, M.P., Mr. J. G. C. Hamilton, M.P., Mr. Frank Henderson, M.P., Mr. William Holms, M.P., Mr. R. Jardine, M.P., Mr. Samuel Laing, M.P., Mr. P. M'Lagan, M.P., Mr. J. Dick Peddie, M.P., Mr. Williamson, M.P., Mr. H. Jerningham, M.P., Mr. C. M. Norwood, M.P., Mr. Lushington, Mr. Pennefather, Mr. Knyvett, Mr. Erskine, and Sir William Miller. Afterwards Lady Rosebery held an assembly. The bijou drawing-room orchestra was stationed in the hall, hid amongst tall ferns, palms, &c., and played an admirable selection of music. The company were very numerous. Lady Rosebery's dress was of white broché, made low, with short sleeves, and trimmed with dark red flowers; Marchioness of Tweeddale, black satin, square-cut bodice trimmed with Spanish lace; the Countess of Mexborough, dark red satin trimmed with black lace, diamond band in her hair, and diamond necklace and ornaments; Lady Wenlock, black satin dress covered with Spanish blonde; Mrs. Chandos Leigh, black silk dress, square-cut bodice trimmed with jet, small lace sleeves, diamond brooch in her hair; Lady Margaret Beaumont, a mauve broché satin, with velvet of a deeper shade, made with large gigot sleeves, square-cut bodice trimmed with old lace, large diamond marguerites on the dress, at the throat, and in the hair; the Hon. Mrs. Bampfylde, white satin dress, on the left shoulder a large bouquet of variegated roses; Lady Du Cane, black silk dress trimmed with lace, bouquet of violets on left shoulder; Mrs. Cunliffe Brooks, pale pink satin trimmed with lace and bows of ribbon, diamond necklace, and in the hair a band of the same stones on white lace; and the two Misses Craven, white silk dresses, also low bodices and short sleeves.

St. Patrick's ball at Dublin Castle on the 17th inst. was well attended. Shortly after ten o'clock the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, K.G., and the Countess Cowper entered the throne-room, attended by the officers of state and a large number of ladies. Some presentations took place previous to the ball. Dancing commenced at half-past ten with a country dance, in which the Lord-Lieutenant danced with the Hon. Mrs. Bernard Fitzpatrick, and the Countess Cowper with Col. Dease, the chamberlain. The Countess wore Irish lace on her dress, looped with shramrocks and diamonds; her train was carried by two pages of honour. Lady Musgrave and Lady Katherine Hutton also wore fine jewels, and Lady Sandeman wore her bridal costume, and the show of real flowers on the dresses and in the hands of the young ladies was wonderful. One toilette worn by a young lady was a plain skirt of cream satin, with broad ruche at the edge, and short paniers and bodice, of cream Spanish lace; all over the front of the skirt were dotted, in groups of three, large drop pearls; the bodice was trimmed to match, and pearls and real maidenhair fern on the head. Cream and white were popular among the dancers, and contrasted well with the uniforms.

Count Münster had a reception at the German Embassy, Carlton-house-terrace, on Wednesday evening, to celebrate the eighty-fifth birthday of the Emperor of Geomany. A large and fashionable party assembled, and there was some excellent vocal music. There were some very handsome toilettes. Countess Marie Münster wore a dress of white and gold-coloured brocade, with narrow tablier of puffed pale blue satin. Lady Isabella Schuster wore feuille de rose satin, with considerable admixture of black velvet and a deep flounce of black chenille across the front; very handsome diamonds were worn with this. Lady Romilly wore black satin, with a profusion of trimming of steel passementerie; diamond comb and necklace. Countess of Onslow had a pretty dress of turquoise moire broché satin trimmed with lace. Hon. Lady Loyd-Lindsay wore a dress of crimson satin covered with flounces of fine black lace; bodice and puffed train of dark silk chiné, with large flowers; beautiful bouquet of natural roses in front of the bodice. Hon. Mrs. Ashley Ponsonby was in fleur de pêche satin, made with a quite low bodice, and profusely trimmed with lace and white jet tufts of fleur de pêche flowers on the bodice, and very handsome diamonds. Mrs. Cavendish Bentinck wore a dress of flame-coloured silk, slightly trimmed with deep orange lace; over dress of black, with trimming of chenile of the two shades; an aigrette of diamonds in the hair. The Dowager Marchioness of Ely wore black, as did Lady Brett and Hon. Mrs. Ponsonby Fane. Lady Erskine May wore darkest myrtle-green with much trimming of fine Indian embroidery. Lady Paunceforte had a beautiful toilette of Holbein green satin, most artistically combined with white satin brocaded with roses, the bodice of the green was cut square with small standing collar at the back. Her daughter was in white trimmed with pearl beads. Lady Hayter had a quite low dress of darkest green velvet elaborately trimmed with white jet; the under skirt was of white satin covered with the white jet, and the velvet overdress was cut open at each seam; fine diamonds were worn. Hon. Mrs. Somerset Calthorge wore a beautiful costume of groseille velvet elaborately trimmed with jet passementerie of the same shade; the tablier was of puffed satin much trimmed with the passementerie. Lady Stapleton wore a tasteful dress of eau de Nil satin, with a small wreath of white flowers.

The marriage of Jessie May, daughter of Alderman Cotton, M.P., with Arthur Ryle Harding, of Harrington-road, S.W., eldest son of R. P. Harding, Esq., of Queen's-gate, was solemnised at Holy Trinity Church, Brompton, on Tuesday, at half-past two. The guests, numbering three or four hundred, filled the centre aisle and transept. The bride, accompanied by her parents, arrived soon after the appointed hour, followed to the chancel steps by her eight bridesmaids. The bride wore a dress of white duchesse satin, trimmed with old Italian lace, the skirt ornamented with pearl embroidery and ruches of satin, with bunches of orange blossom matching the wreath; her veil was of tulle, fastened back with a diamond star, the gift of the bridegroom, and a spray, also of diamonds, presented by his father. The bridesmaids wore cream-coloured satin de Lyons, with pearl embroidery, with a spray of calceolarias on the left shoulder, corresponding with the flowers on the hats, which were of cream lace; each held a fan, hand-painted in flowers, and a beautiful bouquet, both gifts from the bridegroom. A noticeable feature of the ceremony was that the bridesmaids were ranged in two lines, instead of in the customary pairs or trios, thereby affording an excellent view of the ceremony to the congregation which filled the church. Many rich toilets were worn. Mrs. Richmond Cotton, mother of the bride, wore a soft grey satin broché, with cardinal satin introduced, matching the bonnet, which was entirely of red, with steel embroidery, and red feathers; steel was largely introduced into the skirt with good effect. Mrs. Harding, mother of the bridegroom, wore a handsome costume of bronze satin, with a bonnet to correspond. Mrs. W. R. Savage and Mrs. B. Tindal Bosanquet were attired respectively in myrtle and cream satins; the latter was trimmed with bows of terra-cotta velvet, and both had the new lace embroidery on their dresses and bonnets, which were of very pale coffee colour. The Lady Mayoress wore violet velvet and satin. Mrs. Richmond Cotton afterwards received a very numerous party at 43, Cromwell-houses. Mr. Norfolk Megone's amateur orchestra played a brilliant selection of music, varied by some charming songs by Miss Spencer Jones and Mr. Percy Blandford. The bride and bridegroom left soon after four o'clock for Folkestone, *en route* for Paris, amidst a shower of rice and slippers. The bride's travelling dress was of brown velvet, trimmed with ostrich feather trimming, with hat to match.

The marriage of Miss Emma Louisa Radford, eldest daughter of D. Radford, Esq., of Lydford-bridge and Exeter, to Mr. George Heyne Radford, barrister, took place on Thursday at Lydford. The bride was attired in an ivory brocaded satin dress, trimmed with a beautiful Honiton lace flounce, tulle veil, and wreath of orange blossoms. The four bridesmaids, sisters and cousins of the bride, wore green velvet dresses with hats to match, and in their hands carried bouquets of Lent lilies. The wedding breakfast took place at the residence of the father of the bride.

Sir Charles and Lady Du Cane entertained the Earl and Countess of Galloway, the Hon. Colonel and Mrs. Carington, Mr. and Lady Rosamond Fellowes, Mr. and Mrs. Cyril Flower, &c., at dinner on Thursday, the 16th inst., and later Lady Du Cane held a reception, at which Mr. Corney Grain delighted and amused the company. Among those present were—The Marchioness of Queensberry, who wore a white satin dress trimmed with white pearls, the high collar at the back made entirely of them; Lady Galloway, a pale rose-coloured skirt trimmed with gauze, bodice of a dark brocade of the same coloured broché as the skirt; Countess Hardwicke, dark ruby velvet, a diamond brooch in her hair; her daughter, Lady Yorke, wore white silk, high at the back, cut square in front, her hair being unornamented; Lady Poltimore, in dark ruby broché satin trimmed with black beaded lace, low bodice, and short sleeves; the Hon. Marcia Bampfylde, a white brocaded silk with a thick ruche of plain white silk round the edge of the skirt; Miss Romilly, a white silk dress trimmed with satin; the open square bodice was filled in with a plastron of tulle studded with pearls; Miss Hilda Graham, a pale apple-green brocade, trimmed with ruches of lace, bodice just over the shoulders, and lace sleeves to the elbows; Mrs. Cyril Flower, ruby velvet, trimmed with variegated beads, pearl necklace, and ruby ornaments round the throat; Lady Filmer, a handsome salmon-coloured broché, trimmed with a rich passementerie of white pearls, forming a succession of leaves; Lady Hothfield, pale blue silk, trimmed with white lace, long round bodice, band of blue in her hair, fastened in front with a pearl brooch; Mrs. Ernest Villiers, white nun's veil, white satin scarves, bodice drapings of nun's veil held on each shoulder by long V-shaped pearl brooches, large bunch of flowers on the left side; Julia Countess of Jersey, a white dress, brocaded with large bunches of variegated roses; Lady Du Cane (the hostess) wore a dress of pale mauve, the front richly trimmed with white lace, the princesse back well supported by an ample tournure. Many more low dresses were worn than is usual at this season of the year.

Saturday being the birthday of the Princess Louise (who was born on the 18th of March, 1848), the band of the Duke of York's School, in which her Royal Highness has always taken a deep interest, went voluntarily to Kensington Palace, and played beneath her window. The Princess, says the *Morning Post*, was much touched by this attention on the part of the boys.

On Wednesday the Prince of Wales presided at a special Grand Lodge of Freemasons, and moved the following resolution:—

That an address be respectfully presented to her most gracious Majesty the Queen, expressive of the horror and indignation felt by all Free and Accepted Masons under this Grand Lodge at the recent atrocious outrage committed on her Majesty, and of the deep sense of gratitude at her Majesty's happy escape under Divine Providence. (Cheers.) His Royal Highness (who was accompanied by the Dukes of Connaught and Albany) said:—"It would be unbecoming in me if I were, on such an occasion as the present, to enter into any details relative to the horrible event which occurred so shortly ago, and which, happily, has had no ill effects. (Cheers.) But, as your Grand Master, I am sure I may be also your spokesman throughout the length and breadth of this great Empire, and say that among bodies of Englishmen, all those who are subjects of Her Majesty, there is no body more loyal or more devoted to her person and her throne than the Freemasons of England." (Loud cheers.) The Earl of Carnarvon having seconded the resolution, it was put to the meeting and carried unanimously. The National Anthem was then sung, a verse, specially suitable to the occasion, being interpolated.

The late Earl of Wilton has left his widow very amply provided for. The Countess is left £6,000 a year, and the present Earl £60,000. Lady Wilton, who was the Earl's second wife, and by whom he had no children, will continue to reside at Grosvenor-square, the late Earl's town residence, during a twelvemonth, for which period it is bequeathed to her. Besides the jointure settled on her, Lady Wilton has an ample private fortune.

MONEY MARKET.

FRIDAY.

The sum of £90,000 in gold was sent into the Bank, including £40,000 in sovereigns from Egypt.

The London correspondent of the *Freeman's Journal* says:—"The rumour is revived that Mr. Forster will retire soon from the post of Irish Chief Secretary. Serious differences exist over Irish affairs, and a renewal of coercion and further land legislation cannot well take place with the Ministry as at present constituted."

With reference to the Channel balloon trip, the *Standard* has received a special telegram from Colonel Burnaby, stating that he descended near Caen, Calvados, about six o'clock last night.

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